THE LEGEND Series For English

New Hello - 1st prep - 2nd Term

Unit -10-11-12-13 -

Theme of story -chapter -1- 2

الترم الثانى

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الصف الأول الإعدادي

UNIT 10 FACTS AND FIGURES حقائق ورموز



Your Target

GRAMMAR:- The Adverbs.

READING:- Reading about facts and figures.

LISTENING:- Listening to conversations about measurements.

SPEAKING :- Talking about measurements.

WRITING:- Writing about a famous building.



1-Vocabularies



Egyptian	مصري	fact	حقيقة
ancient	قديم	figure	شكل / رقم
papyrus	ورق بردي	lighthouse	منارة
toothpaste	معجون أسنان	tall	طويل
skyscraper	ناطحة سحاب	structure	تركيب – بناء
invention	اختراع	BC	قبل الميلاد
probably	من المحتمل	ink	حبر
immediately	فورا	dress	يرتدي
beautifully	بجمال	stars	نجوم
beads	خرز / عقد	carefully	بحرص
accurately	بدقة	salt	ملح
stopwatch	ساعة إيقاف	plants	نباتات
measurement	قياس	calendar	تقويم
centimetre	سنتيمتر	useful	مفيد
kilogram	كيلو جرام	history	تاريخ
tennis	تنس	internet	انترنت
another	آخر	language	لغة



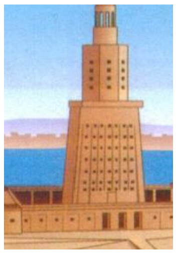
earth	الأرض	seconds	ثواني
How tall	كم طول	quiet	هادي
ruler	مسطرة	difficult	صعب
scales	ميزان	world	العالم
clock	ساعة	safely	بأمان
hard	بجد	rules	قواعد
early	مبكراً	an hour	ساعة
else	أيضاً	wife	زوجة
idea	فكرة	a plane	طائرة
website	موقع	a present	هدية
tape	شريط	a camel	جمل
irregular	شاذ	point	نقطة
regular	منتظم	surmise	يظن – يتخيل

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

measure	يقيس	measured	measured
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
follow	يتبع	followed	followed
find out	يكتشف	found out	found out
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
count	يعد	counted	counted
end	ينتهي	ended	ended
fly	يطير	flew	flown
check	يفحص	checked	checked
go	يذهب	went	gone
take	يأخذ	took	taken
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل على	got	got
think	يعتقد – يفكر	thought	thought
thank	يشكر	thanked	thanked
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
work	يعمل	worked	worked
study	يدرس	studied	studied
teach	يدرس	taught	taught
make	يصنع	made	made
build	يبنى	built	built
allow	يسمح	allowed	allowed



3-Reading



THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS WERE THE FIRST TO DO MANY THINGS.

► The Lighthouse of Alexandria was probably the world's first lighthouse. It was about 130 m tall and was one of the tallest structures on earth . People worked hard to build the lighthouse. It opened in about 283 BCE.

► The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully and they made the earliest glass beads in around 1500 BCE.

► Toothpaste was another Egyptian invention. The ancient Egyptians cleaned
their teeth very well, using a toothpaste which they made from salt and plants.

► They also studied the sun and the stars carefully to measure the days in a year. Then they invented the calendar and they taught us to tell the time accurately with a water clock.

► The Chinese invented paper in 140 BCE, but many years earlier, Egyptians used papyrus for writing. They also invented two of the other most useful things in history: pens and ink!



-Listenig -Tapescript

Listen and answer the questions:-

Clerk: Good morning. Are you flying to Aswan at 11 o'clock?
Father: Yes, we are. Here are our tickets.
Clerk: Thank you. How many bags have you got?
Father: We've got a suitcase each, and my daughter's got a school bag, too.
Amal: Can I keep my school bag with me on the plane?
Father: Well, there isn't a lot of space where we're sitting for big bags, but I think we can take small bags with us.
Clerk: We allow bags that are smaller than 55 centimetres long and 40 centimetres wide. How long is your school bag?
Amal: I measured it this morning! It's 50 centimetres long!



Clerk: How wide is it?
Amal: It's 35.5 centimetres wide.
Clerk: Good, you can take a small bag that is not heavier than 10 kilograms. How heavy is your school bag? Can you put it on the scales so we can weigh it? Ah, it's 5.25 kilograms, so that's fine.
Father: Right. So you can take your school bag with you, Amal. Oh, I almost forgot. I've got a present for my brother. It's a poster. Can I take it with me on the plane?
Clerk: Let's see. How long is it?
Father: It's 53 centimetres.
Clerk: Yes, that's not too long. You can take it with you on the plane.
Father: So, let's go.
Amal: The plane is very big. How tall is it?
Father: It's about 19 metres tall.
Amal: How fast does a plane go, Dad?
Father: A plane goes at about 560 kilometres an hour.
Amal: Oh! That's very fast! We'll get to Aswan quite quickly then!

1 How wide is Amal's bag?
2 How heavy is Amal's bag?
3 What is the present?
4 How long is the present?
5 How fast does a plane go?



....
....
....
....
....

4-Language notes

1- paper الورق **a paper** جريدة – **pepper** فلفل **papyrus** ورق بردي

- The Chinese invented paper in 140 BCE.
- AL Akhbar is a good paper.
- I like pepper.
- The ancient Egyptians wrote on papyrus.

2- discover يكتشف (شيئا موجودا سابقا)
invent يخترع (شيئا جديدا لم يكن موجودا كالأجهزة)

- Columbus discovered America.
- The Ancient Egyptians invented the calendar.

3- made of مصنوع من مادة (لم تتغير) – **made from** مصنوع من مادة (قد تغيرت)
made by مصنوع بواسطة – **made in** مصنوع في بلد

- This desk is made of wood.
- We make paper from wood.
- This car is made by the Japanese.
- This watch is made in China.

4- teach يعلم – **learn** يتعلم

- He teaches us English every year.
- Students should learn different languages.

5- plane طائرة – **plan** خطة

- I'll go to London by plane.
- What's your plan for the future?

6- BCE - AD

- **BCE** (Before Christ Era) قبل ميلاد السيد المسيح
  - The Lighthouse opened in about 283 BCE.
- **AD** (Anno Domini) بعد الميلاد
  - Shakespeare was born in 1564 AD.

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5-Grammar

Adverb الحال او الظرف
الحال يصف الفعل ـ اما الصفة فتصف الفاعل

الصفة تصف الاسم وتوضع قبله	الظرف يصف الفعل و ياتى بعده أو قبله
- He is a fast runner. - He is a good musician . - She is a careful driver. - She is a quiet musician .	- He runs fast. - He plays music well. - She drives carefully. - She played the cello quietly.

► People worked hard to build the lighthouse.
►The ancient Egyptians cleaned their teeth very well.
►The ancient Egyptians studied the sun and the stars carefully
► I swim well, but I play tennis badly.
►The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully.

● تتكون معظم الظروف (الحال) بإضافة (ly) إلى نهاية الصفة

bad → badly
loud → loudly
slow → slowly
sad → sadly

Careful → carefully
quiet → quietly
quick → quickly
happy → happily

● لاحظ أن الصفة التى تنتهى بـ (l) يضاف لها أيضاً (ly) عند تحويلها لظروف

Beautiful → beautifully

● الصفات المنتهية بحرف (y)وقبلها حرف ساكن تقلب إلى (ily) عند تحويلها لظرف

Happy → happily

Irregular adjectives بعض الظروف الشاذة

good جيد	hard جاد	fast سريع	late متأخر	Early
well جيد	hard بجد	fast بسرعة	late بتأخر	Early
daily	weekly	month		
daily	weekly	monthly		

Adjectives
الصفات

1- الصفة هى كلمة تصف اسماً , ولها نفس الشكل (التكوين) فى المفرد والجمع , والصفة تسبق الاسم أو تأتى بعده وبينهما Verb { to Be }

- The new book . ⟶ The book is new.
- The new dress. ⟶ The dress is new .
- Strong boys. ⟶ They are strong.

2-لا تتغير الصفة سواء أكان الموصوف مفرداً أو جمعاً / مذكراً أو مؤنثاً.

- Sameha is tall.
- Amira and Doha are tall.
- Omar is tall.
- Hisham and Ali are tall.

❖ لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل.

-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives	-ed adjectives	-ing adjectives
bored شاعر بالملل	boring مُمِل	interested مهتم	interesting شيق
excited فرحان/منفعل	exciting مُثير	tired مُتعَب	tiring مُتعب

- The match was exciting.
- When I saw the match, I was excited.

❖ و هناك نوعان من الصفات كالآتى :

1) Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة
[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

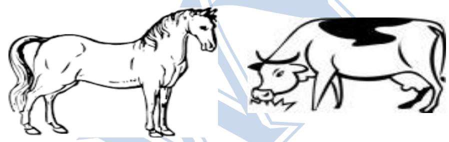
2) Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة
[expensive , comfortable , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

Similarity التشبيه (1)

☆- عند تساوى الصفات أو وجود الصفة بنفس الدرجة نستخدم

as صفة as

★ ▸ He is as tall as Ali
★ ▸ Cow is as big as horse.
★ ▸ The red car is as new as blue .
★ ▸ The computer is as expensive as T.V.



❖ عند نفى صفة التساوى نستخدم (not as /so … as)

★Dina isn't as old as Heba.
★Cow isn't so big as elephant.

Comparatives المقارنة(2)

☆ وعند المقارنة بين اثنين ، نستخدم

صفة + er + than

slow →	slower than	Fast →	faster than
cold →	colder than أبرد من	nice →	nicer than
hot →	hotter than أسخن من	small →	smaller than
fat →	fatter than	big →	bigger than

1 ▸ Aswan is hotter than Cairo.
2 ▸ Noha is taller than Tamer .
3 ▸ The whale is bigger than the dolphin.



Superlatives التفضيل(3)

☆عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين - واحد والكل نستخدم

the + صفة + est

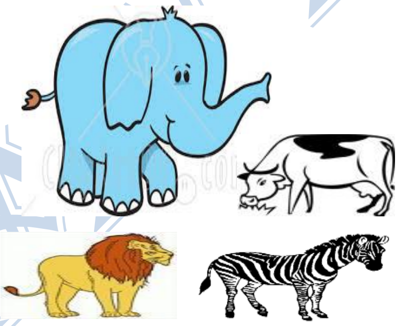
tall → tallest الاطول		short → shortest الاقصر	
fat → fattest		thin → thinnest	
fast → fastest		slow → slowest	
big → biggest الاكبر		small → smallest	
old → oldest الأكبر سنا			

1★ Ali is the tallest boy in the class. الأطول

2★ Mona is the cleverest girl. الأكفأ

3★ The elephant is the biggest animal. الأكبر

4★The giraffe is the tallest animal.



المقارنة مع الصفات الطويلة

more + صفة + than

★The lion is more dangerous than the elephant .

★ My shirt is more expensive than your shirt .

التفضيل مع- الصفات الطويلة

The most +الصفة

★The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest .

★This is the most expensive dress in the shop .

الصفات الشاذة

هذه الصفات شاذة لا تتبع القواعد السابقة و لذلك تُحفظ :

good جيد	better than	the best
bad سي	worse than	the worst
many / much كثير	more than	the most

(What + noun) .... كم
(How + adjective) .... كم

How much	كم ثمن	What price
How old	كم عمر	What age
How fast	كم سرعة	What speed
How big	كم حجم / مقاس	What size
How high	كم ارتفاع	What height
How heavy	كم وزن	What weight
How wide	كم اتساع	What width
How deep	كم عمق	What depth
How tall	كم طول	What height
How long	كم طول المدة / المسافة	What length

1-How fast does a plane go? - What speed of the plane ?

❖ A plane goes at about 560 kilometres an hour

2- How heavy is your bag? -What weight of your bag ?

❖ It's 5.25kg (five point two five kilograms)

3-How wide is your flat? - What width of your flat ?

❖ My flat is twelve metres wide.

4-How tall are you? -.......................... ?

❖ I am 1.75 metres tall .

5-How long is your street? -.......................... ?

❖ It's 200 metres long.

6- How high is your school? -.......................... ?

❖ It's fifteen metres high.

6-Practise

1-Correct the underlined words:-

1- How high can a train go? It can go at 200 kilometres an hour. …………………

2- Ahmed is old than Sara. ……………….

3- The ancient Egyptian discovered the glass beads. ………………………

2-Choose the correct answer :

1- Maha swims in the sea ---------------

a) slows b) slower c) slowly d) slowest

2- It rained ---------- yesterday.

a) heavier b) heaviest c) heavy d) heavily

3- Merna studies ------------ to succeed.

a) harden b) hardly c) hard d) hardy

4- Omar landed ------------ on the ground.

a) save b) safely c) safe d) safety

5- He played tennis ------------.

a) well b) bad c) worse d) good

6- The ancient Egyptians were the first ------------ many things.

a) invent b) to invent c) invented d) inventing

7- The lighthouse of Alexandria was ---------- the first lighthouse in the world

a) probably b) probable c) probability d) improbable.

8- The lighthouse was about 130 metres -----------

a) long b) high c) tall d) short

9- The lighthouse was one of the …………. structures on earth.

a) longest b) highest c) tallest d) shortest

10-People worked ------------ to build the lighthouse.

a) hard b) hardly c) more hardly d) harden

11- The lighthouse ----------- in about 283 BCE.

a) open b) opens c) opening d) opened

12-The ancient Egyptians liked to -------------- beautifully.

a) put on b) wear c) dress d) dressing

13- They ---------------- the earliest glass beads in around 1500 BCE.

a) made b) making c) make d) to make

14-Toothpaste was another Egyptian ------------

a) discovery b) invention c) invent d) discover

15- We should train our children to use …………… to clean their teeth

a) beads b) cream c) toothpaste d) soap

16- The ancient Egyptian used ------------------ and plants to make toothpaste.
a) sugar b) glass c) water d) salt

17- We add salt to most of our -------------------------
a) tea b) coffee c) food d) juice

18- The sky at night is full of many …………
a) stars b) sun c) moon d) cloud

19- My friends like to dress ……………
a) beauty b) beautiful c) beautifully d) nice

20- How did the ancient Egyptian use to ----------- the days in a year?
a) measure b) measurement c) measuring d) measures

21- They invented the ------------- and taught us to tell the time.
a) days b) time c) calendar d) years

22- They taught us to tell the time -----------
a) accurate b) accurately c) accuracy d) correct

7-Dictation

	معجون أسنان		طويل
	ناطحة سحاب		تركيب – بناء
	اختراع		قبل الميلاد
	خرز / عقد		بحرص
	بدقة		ملح
	ساعة إيقاف		نباتات
	قياس		تقويم
	سنتيمتر		مفيد
	كيلو جرام		تاريخ
	تنس		انترنت
	مسطرة		صعب
	ميزان		العالم
	ساعة		بأمان
	فكرة		طائرة
	موقع		هدية
	شريط		جمل
	شاذ		نقطة
	منتظم		خطير

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. My father usually goes to Aswan by __________ .
   a) plane   b) train   c) taxi
2. My father has got his __________ .
   a) books   b) tickets   c) glasses
3. The red suitcase belongs to my __________ .
   a) sister   b) father   c) mother
4. My father keeps his small __________ on the plane.
   a) suitcase   b) bag   c) pen

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Mary: What were the ------------- Egyptian famous for?
Nada: They were famous for -------------
Mary: ---------- did they build the lighthouse?
Nada: They built the light house in ------------

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

1- Sara: Where was the light house found?
Amira:..
2- Ahmed:...?
The teacher: The ancient Egyptians used it for writing.

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

One day, Sara went for a walk in the park. Suddenly she saw a huge cat which was smiling and looking at her .Sara was frightened and ran away from the cat quickly , but the cat chased her. Sara ran behind a tree which had a bin next to it .She picked up the bin and hit the cat hard. But the cat didn't stop chasing her. Suddenly Sara saw a tap with a hose on it. She sprayed the cat with water in its face , so the cat ran away .Sara was smiling happily , but she was in her bed .It was only a dream.

Answer the following question.

1-Did Sara really saw the cat? Why?
....

2-What was smiling and looking at Sara ?
....

Choose the correct answer

3-Sara saw a tap with a (nose – hose- eat - mouth).
4-There was a (flower- hen- mouse – bin) next to a tree.
5- When Sara saw the huge cat, she was (surmised- frightened – happy - pleased).

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Nabil can't write the letter. His pen is out of (paper - salt - ink - papyrus)

2- (How - Where – When - Who) heavy is the bag ?

3- The ancient Egyptians built the (pyramids - lighthouse - palaces – flats) in Alexandria.

4-My grandfather lives (much – many – most – more) comfortably in our village than in Cairo.

5- How often (you go – you will go – you went - do you go) to the club?

6- Cairo is ninety (kilograms – centimetres – kilometres – grams) from our town.

7- Ayman came back (safety – safe – safely – a safe) from Syria.

8- The ancient Egyptians invented ink and (papyrus - TVs - computers – internet)

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1- I was very ill last week, but I fall much better now. ………………………………

2- What invented paper ? ………………………………

3- Our grandpa always walks more slow than our father. ………………………………

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about (The Ancient Egyptians).:-

(invented – ink – papyrus – built – lighthouse)

………

………

………

………

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1-What did the birds find on the beach?

………………………………………………………………………………………

2-Who saw the Iron man first?

………………………………………………………………………………………

3-The farmers drive (cars – bikes - tractors – buses) and use them on a farm.

4-A (tractor – deep – cliff – trap) is a very high ground near the sea.

UNIT -11 - A SCIENCE LESSON درس علوم

Your Target



GRAMMAR:- (If) zero conditional.

READING:- Reading about science experiment.

LISTENING:- To a conversation of science experiment .

SPEAKING :- sequencing time .

WRITING:- Writing a diary.



1-Vocabularies



action	حدث	dictionary	قاموس
else	آخر	vinegar	خل
without	بدون	ice	ثلج
a can	علبة	hot	ساخن/حار
add	يضيف	a present	هدية
soft	ناعم	birth	الميلاد
teapot	براد	date	تاريخ
experiment	تجربة	warm	دافي
scientist	عالم	university	جامعة
peel	قشر/يقشر	glass	زجاج
then	بعد ذلك	bottle	زجاجة
bottom	قاع	balloon	بالون
enough	كافي	space	فراغ
air	هواء	number	رقم
similar	متشابه	ordinal	ترتيبي
oil	زيت/بترول	result	نتيجة
lighter	اخف	order	ترتيب

screen	شاشة	events	أحداث
outside	خارج	object	شيء
fruit	فاكهة	bell	جرس
vegetable	خضار	abbreviate	يختصر
liquid	سائل	science	علوم
certain	معين	New York	نيويورك

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

lie	يقع - يرقد	lay	lain
lie	يكذب	lied	lied
learn	يتعلم	Learned - learnt	Learned - learnt
mix	يخلط	mixed	mixed
ring	يرن	rang	rung
remove	يزيل	removed	removed
push	يدفع	pushed	pushed
pour	يصب	poured	poured
heat	يسخن	heated	heated
need	يحتاج	needed	needed
know	يعرف	knew	known
float	يطفو	floated	floated
sink	يغرق	sank	sunk
happen	يحدث	happened	happened
fill	يملأ	filled	filled
become	يصبح	became	become
stir	يقلب - يمزج	stirred	stirred
melt	يذوب	melted	melted

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3-Reading

Does it float or sink?

Do this experiment with an orange.

• Put an orange in some water.
  What happens?

• If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water.

• Peel the orange and do the experiment again. Now what happens?

• If you peel the orange and then put it into the water, the orange sinks to the bottom.

This science experiment tells us that the orange peel has air in it. If some thing has enough air in it, it doesn't sink.

• Now do a similar experiment with oil. Watch what happens.

• When you add oil to some water, the oil floats because it is lighter than water.

Match the words and their meanings

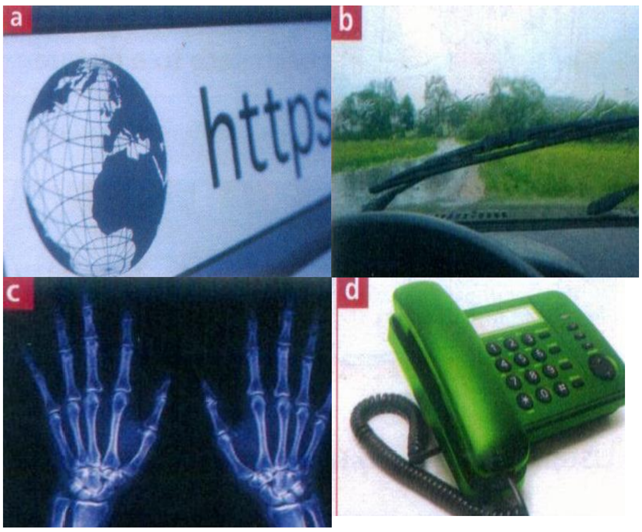
add | float | peel (v) | peel (n) | sink

1 to remove the outside of a fruit or vegetable *peel (v)*
2 the outside of a fruit or vegetable ....
3 to move to the bottom of a liquid ....
4 to lie on top of a liquid ....
5 to put something with something else ....

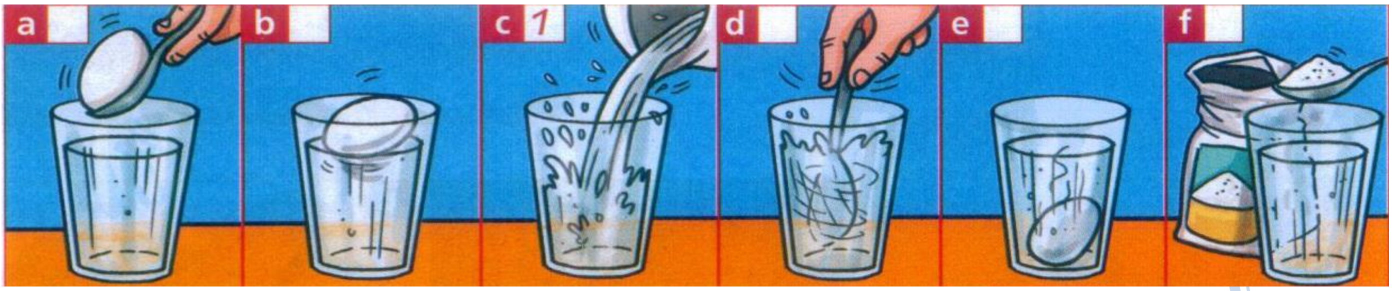
-Listenig -Tapescript - 1-

Narrator: Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen invented the X-ray in 1895. Mary Anderson invented a way to clean car windows in 1903. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876. Tim Berners Lee invented the internet in 1989.

1 [c] Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen (1845–1923)
2 [ ] Mary Anderson (1866–1953)
3 [ ] Alexander Graham Bell (1857–1922)
4 [ ] Tim Berners Lee (1955–)



Tapescript - 2-



Teacher: Now, class. Let's do this experiment with eggs and some water.

Girl 1: OK. What do I do first?

Teacher: First, pour some water into a glass.Now put an egg into the glass of water. Watch what happens to the egg.

Girl 1: The egg sinks!

Teacher: That's right! Next, fill another glass half-full with water.

Girl 2: OK. What do we do next?

Teacher: Next, add four large spoons of salt to the water, then stir it.

Teacher: Now you've got salty water. After that, fill the rest of the glass with water, almost to the top. That's it.

Girl 2: What happens next?

Teacher: Finally, you put an egg into the glass of salty water. What happens now?

Girl 2: The egg floats!

Teacher: That's right.

Girl 1: Why does this happen?

Teacher: It happens because usually an egg is heavier than water. That's why it sinks. But when you add salt to water, the water becomes heavier than the egg. The egg doesn't sink. It floats.

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
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c 1 - a 2-b 6-d 5-e 3-f 4

4-Language notes

1. do a science experiment — يجرى تجربة علمية

- In science lessons, students do experiments.

2. sink - drown

- **sink (v)** — يغوص (للأشياء)
  - Plastic balls don't sink in water.
  - Metal objects always sink in water.
- **sink (n)** — حوض
  - We have got a large sink in the kitchen.
- **drown (v)** — يغرق (للأشخاص)
  - He drowned in the river because he couldn't swim well.

3. float - flood

- **float (v)** — يطفو
  - Plastic balls float on the water.
- **flood (n)** — فيضان
  - Before Aswan Dam was built, there were dangerous floods.

4. can

- **can + inf.** — يستطيع
  - Mohammed can swim well.
- **can (n)** — عُلبة
  - Rahma drank a can of cola.

5. add ... and ... — يجمع ... و ...

- If you add two and two, you get four.

6- a dress فستان – **address** عنوان

- She is wearing a nice dress.
- What's your address?

7- float يطفو – **fly** يطير

- Wood floats on water.
- I can fly a kite.

8- sink يغوص – **drown** يغرق - للأشخاص – **think** يعتقد ، يفكر

- Iron sinks to the bottom of a liquid.
- A lot of people drowned near Al Warrak area last month.
- What do you think of New Gem exercises?

9- lie to يكذب على – **lie on** يبقى على

- He lied to me and didn't tell the truth.
- Float means to lie on top of water.

5-Grammar

Conditional Sentence
الجملة الشرطية If

0-Zero conditional [If +مضارع بسيط…. ,مضارع بسيط]

الحالة الصفرية:-تعبر عن حقيقة أومواقف معتادة

IF I DO …… , I DO……. .

-If you boil water, it turns into steam.

1-First conditional:-[If +فاعل +مضارع بسيط…,فاعل+ will + مصدر]

الحالة الأولي تعبر عن حدث محتمل حدوثة

IF I DO …… , I WILL DO ……. .

-If he arrives tomorrow, I'll meet him.

2-Second conditional:-[If+ فاعل + ماضى بسيط …, فاعل + would +مصدر]

الحالة الثانية تعبر عن حدث غير محتمل حدوثة

IF I DID …… , I WOULD DO ……. .

-If Samah were a doctor , she would help you.

3-Third conditional :-[If +فاعل +had +pp…,فاعل +would + have +pp.]

الحالة الثالثة تعبر عن حدث مستحيل حدوثة لان عكسة قد حدث فى الماضي

IF I HAD DID …… , I WOULD HAVE DID ……. .

-If you had put your hand up , the bus would have stopped.

1-Zero conditional [If +مضارع بسيط....,مضارع بسيط]

الحالة الصفرية:-تعبر عن حقيقة أومواقف معتادة و يكون جواب الشرط و فعل الشرط مضارع بسيط.

فى هذه الحالة يمكن إستخدام (If = When)

1-If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water.

2-If you peel the orange and put it into the water, it sinks .

3-If something has enough air in it, it doesn't sink.

4-When you add oil to some water, the oil floats.

5-When I meet my friend , I say hello .

6- I say hello if I meet my friend.

7-When we mix blue and yellow , we get green.

8-If we don't water plants , they die.

9-If I am tired , I go to bed

10-If it is cold , I wear my jacket.

لسرد الاحداث نستخدم :

First	Next	Then/now	After that	Finally
أولا	بعد ذلك مباشرة	ثم	بعد ذلك	أخيرا

Ordinal Numbers الأعداد الترتيبية

First	1^{st}	Eleventh	11^{th}	Twenty- first	21^{st}
Second	2^{nd}	Twelfth	12^{th}	Twenty- second	22^{nd}
Third	3^{rd}	Thirteenth	13^{th}	Twenty- third	23^{rd}
Fourth	4^{th}	Fourteenth	14^{th}	Twenty- fourth	24^{th}
Fifth	5^{th}	Fifteenth	15^{th}	Twenty- fifth	25^{th}
Sixth	6^{th}	Sixteenth	16^{th}	Twenty- sixth	26^{th}
Seventh	7^{th}	Seventeenth	17^{th}	Twenty- seventh	27^{th}
Eighth	8^{th}	Eighteenth	18^{th}	Twenty- eighth	28^{th}
Ninth	9^{th}	Nineteenth	19^{th}	Twenty- ninth	29^{th}
Tenth	10^{th}	Twentieth	20^{th}	Thirtieth	30^{th}

6-Practise

1- Supply the following mini – dialogue:

Ahmed : What do you do when you are hot?
Amr : --.
Sara :--?
Mariam: If I mix red and green , I get brown.

2-Choose the correct answer

1-If you ------------------ two and two you get four.
a) peel b) stir c) add d) divide

2-If you throw a stone in water , it ----------------- to the bottom.
a) floats b) sinks c) dives d) stays

3- ------------- I am tired , I go to bed .
a) If b) Of c) Off d) By

4-Students go to the science lab to do ----------------------.
a) games b) experience c) expert d) experiment

5-You should ------------------- your shoes before praying.
a) move b) remove c) wear d) peel

6-Would you like to have ---------------------juice or coca cola?
a) meat b) fish c) orange d) sugar

7-The balloon which is filled with hot ------------------------- rises
a) air b) oil c) water d) petrol

8-What happens if you -----------the orange and put it in water?
a) eat b) peel c) drink d) heat

9-If something has enough air in it , it -------------- sink.
a) does b) don't c) doesn't d)didn't

10-Throw the ------------ of the oranges in the litter bin.
a) peel b) juice c) taste d) smell

11-Which is ------------------ , oil or water?
a) heavy b) light c) lighter d) lighting

12-Why does oil ------------------ on water?
a) floats b) float c) floating d) floated

13-You should write your name at the --------------- of the letter.
a) top b) center c) bottom d) middle

14-Does plastic objects sink or --------------- in water?
a) dive b) think c) float d) hide

15-We will give prizes to the first , the second and the ………. .
a) three b) five c) third d) four

7-Dictation

	يضيف		هدية
	ناعم		الميلاد
	براد		تاريخ
	يقلب - يمزج		زجاجة
	زيت/بترول		نتيجة
	اخف		ترتيب
	شاشة		أحداث
	خارج		شيء
	فاكهة		جرس
	خضار		يختصر
	سائل		علوم
	يرن		يغرق
	يزيل		يحدث
	يدفع		يصبح
	يصب		زجاج
	يعرف		يكتب
	يطفو		بالون
	يغرق		فراغ
	يحدث		رقم

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8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. What did Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen invent ? ....
   a. The X-ray b. TV c. Telephone
2. When did Mary Anderson invent a way to clean car windows ? ....
   a. In 1904 b. In 1903 c. In 1905
3. Who invented the telephone in 1876 ? ....
   a. Edson b. Graham Bell c. Wilhelm Conrad
4. What is the text about ? ....
   a. Famous actors b. Famous scientists c. Famous teachers

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Teacher : Today , we are going to .... a science experiment?
Student: Are we going to the science ....
Teacher: Yes , everyone will do the experiment .... himself.
Student: Ok , I like doing ....

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

1- Ali: What do you know about Dr El-Baz?
Amr...
2- Donia... ?
Rowan: Put the oranges peel in the litter bin.

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

A week ago, my uncle was at a wedding with his children Sally, Heba and Hany. There was a band. Sally and Heba were clapping while a man was singing. Hany was listening to music.A lot of people came to the wedding. They brought presents and sweets with them. My uncle himself brought a camera to take photographs. When they went home, his children said "It is a happy day".

A- Answer the following questions:

1- How many children has your uncle got?
....
2- Who was listening to music?
....
3- When did they go to the wedding?
....

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

1 - My uncle brought..........
a) a camera b) a band c) a present
2 - My uncle's children were ....
a) angry b) happy c) unhappy

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1-Metals (sink – think – float – swim) in water.

2-(Eat – Stir – fill – Fill) the bottle with water.

3-(Of – Unless - If – Off) I am tired , I go to bed.

4-Japanese writing is from top to (top – bottom – left – right)

5-Why does an orange (floats – float – sinks – thinks) in water ?

6-What colour is your shirt ? It is (purple – pupil – bulb – empty)

7-The great (teachers – doctors – scientists – engineers) invent many things.

8-If you put water in the freezer , it (become – will become – becoming – becomes) ice

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1- If you peel the orange , does it <u>floats</u> in water? ……………………….

2- Water is the <u>solid</u> form of ice. ……………………….

3- The science teacher <u>makes</u> a new experiment. ……………………….

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about a famous scientist:-

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1-Where did the farmers go to look for the iron man?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

2-How did the farmers make a trap for the Iron Man?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

3-The Iron Man's head was as big as ………………

a) a chair b) a bedroom c) a ball d) a car.

4-The farmers put an old ……………… next to the hole.

a) bike b) van c) bus d) car

UNIT 12 – TRANSPORT OF THE FUTURE التنقل الى المستقبل



Your Target

GRAMMAR:- *will and won't for future predictions; talking about ability and possibility.*

READING:- *Reading about transport.*

LISTENING:- Listening to people making predictions.

SPEAKING :- Making predictions.

WRITING:- Writing predictions about the future.



1-Vocabularies



impossible	مستحيل	definitely	بالتأكيد
technology	تكنولوجيا	affairs	شئون-
around	حول	such as	مثل
airport	مطار	perhaps	ربما
traffic	المرور	ticket	تذكرة
environment	البيئة	main	أساسي
questionnaire	استبيان	electricity	كهرباء
important	هام	instead of	بدلاً من
transport	النقل	prediction	تنبؤ
change	يغير/ تغير	subject	فاعل
over time	بمرور الزمن	ability	قدرة
long ago	منذ مدة طويلة	possibility	إمكانية
a boat	مركب	across	عبر
bicycle	دراجة	international	دولي
later	فيما بعد	stadium	استاد
desert	صحراء	certain	مؤكد
dictionary	قاموس	billion	بليون
easy	سهل	dollar	دولار



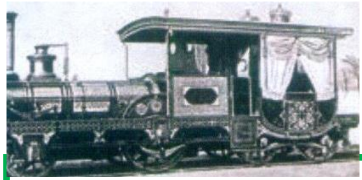
coach	مدرب	business	عمل
ferry	معدية	system	نظام
project	السويس مشروع	line	خط
less	اقل	ministry	وزارة
plan	يخطط	electric	كهربائي
able to	قادر علي	list	قائمة
tablet	تابلت	passenger	ركاب
pollution	التلوث	plane	طائرة
sure	متأكد	until	حتي
		Percent	في المائة %

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

travel	يسافر	traveled	traveled
waste	يضيع	wasted	wasted
plan	يخطط	planed	planed
book	يحجز	booked	booked
drive	يقود سيارة	drove	driven
take	يأخذ	took	taken
use	يستخدم	used	used
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
open	يفتح	opened	opened
build	يبنى	built	built
help	يساعد	helped	helped
walk	يمشى	walked	walked
move	يحرك	moved	moved
invent	يخترع	invented	invented
live	يعيش	lived	lived
think	يعتقد	thought	thought

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3-Reading





How we travel ….

How people travel changes over time. Long ago, people could only walk or travel on boats, horses or camels. Then people invented bicycles and later trains, cars and planes. But we couldn't move around the world as quickly as we can today. How will technology help us to travel in the future?

In the future, we will have small electric cars. They will be easy to drive in traffic. These cars won't use petrol. They will use electricity, so they will be better for the environment. Now, a lot of cities have too many cars. These cities will build more metro lines so people will be able to get around the cities quickly.

Today, you can go from Cairo to Alexandria by train in less than three hours. In the future, trains will be able to go even faster. The fastest train in the world is in China. It can travel at 430 km/h. Engineers in America are planning a new kind of train. This will be able to travel at more than 1,000 km/h!

1-Complete the sentences with these words from the text:_

1-.Most cars and buses use …..…….. which we make from oil.

2-.…………cars don't use petrol .

3-Mobile phones and tablet computers are examples of new…………………… .

4-Pollution is bad for the …………………… .

5-Don't waste …..……... Turn off the lights when you leave a room .

2-Answer the questions:-

1 What forms of transport did people use before there were cars?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

2 What will electric cars use instead of petrol?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

3 How long does it take to travel from Cairo to Alexandria on the fastest trains?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

4 How will trains change in the future?

……………………………………………………………………………………………

Reading -2





TRANSPORT IN EGYPT

-Egypt is a large country, so transport is very important.

► People in Egypt used boats and ferries thousands of years ago. You can still travel by ferry or boat today on more than 3,000 km of rivers and canals.

► In 1904, Prince Azia Hassan drove one of the first cars in Egypt, from Cairo to Alexandria. It took ten hours! Today, the journey takes less than three hours Egypt now has more than 21,000 km of roads. Many people travel by coach.

► The Suez Canal is one of the world's most famous canals. In 2015, the canal became 72 kilometres longer. After a project that took just one year, many more ships can now use the Suez Canal. The ships will bring about $13 billion dollars of business into Egypt by 2023.

► Egypt was the first country in Africa to have a railway system. Its first railway line, from Alexandria to Kafr El Zayat, opened in 1854.

Today, Egypt's railway system is more than 7,000 km long.

► Cairo International Airport opened in 1963. Today planes fly to more than 25 airports around the country.

1 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [ ] The rivers and canals in Egypt are longer than the railway system.
2 [ ] The Suez Canal is now 72 kilometres long.
3 [ ] Egypt was the first country in the world to have a railway system.
4 [ ] Cars could travel much faster in 1904.
5 [ ] You can fly to many places in Egypt.

-Listenig -Tapescript

Salma: What do you think will happen to cities in the future? Do you think we will have underground cities?

Dina: No, I don't think we will live underground.

Salma: I agree. It's too dark! I don't think people will live in skyscrapers, either.

Dina: I disagree. That will definitely happen, because cities are full now. There won't be enough space to build smaller houses. So I think skyscrapers will get higher and higher. Do you think our clothes will contain small computers?

Salma: No, that's impossible.

Dina: I disagree with you! I'm sure we will have very small computers in our clothes. We have the technology now, so I think it will also be in our clothes! Now, let's talk about school. Do you think computers will be our teachers?

Salma: No, I'm sure that won't happen. We will use computers, but they won't be our teachers.

Dina: I agree with you. I'm certain we will always have teachers.

Salma: And that's a good thing! But I'm not a hundred percent sure that every student will go to university.

Dina: I disagree. I'm certain that we will all go to university! Now, here's a science question. Do you predict that we'll all be able to see in the dark?

Salma: No, I don't think we will be able to do that.

Dina: Perhaps we will. It will be fun!

1-Read the questionnaire. Circle Yes or No

1 -There'll be underground cities. YES / NO

2 -Most people will live in skyscrapers. YES / NO

3- In the future, our clothes will have small computers in them. YES / NO

4 -There won't be any teachers. Computers will be our teachers. YES / NO

5 -Every student will go to university. YES / NO

6 -We'll be able to see in the dark. YES / NO

4-Language notes

1 - born in مولود فى **–** **born on** + تاريخ

- I was born in Cairo.
- I was born on 5^{th} May 1999.

2 - petrol بنزين **–** **oil** زيت – بترول

- Most cars run on petrol.
- We make petrol from oil.

3 - electric كهربى **–** **electricity** الكهرباء **–** **electrician** كهربائى (وظيفة)
electrical كهربى (يعمل فى مجال الكهرباء)

- Electric cars are good for the environment.
- Don't waste electricity, turn off the light when you go to bed.
- We need an electrician in our company.
- My uncle is an electrical engineer.

4 - able to قادر **–** **enable to** يُمكّن من

- I'm able to fix this watch.
- Computers enable us to store a lot of information.

5 - miss يفتقد شخصاً / يفوته (قطار - أتوبيس) **–** **lose** يفقد / يضيع

- I miss my friend very much.
- She lost her gold ring.
- He missed the train because he got up late.

6 - What will the weather be like tomorrow? السؤال والإجابة عن حالة الطقس
– It will be + (صفة)

sunny	مشمس	hot	حار	cold	بارد	rainy	ممطر
warm	دافئ	stormy	عاصف	fine	رائع	windy	كثير الرياح
cloudy	كثير السحب			snowy	ممطر بالثلج		

7 - national وطنى **–** **local** محلى **–** **international** دولى

- Al Ahram is a national paper. جريدة وطنية
- Channel 5 is a local one. قناة محلية
- We have many international airports. مطارات عالمية

8 - form - from

- **form (v)** يُكّوِن – يشكل
  - Eleven footballers form a football team.
- **form (n)** شكل
  - The metro is one form of transport in Cairo.
- **from (prep)** ن
  - Jack is from England.

5-Grammar

-Future المستقبل

1- will + inf. مصدر الفعل

Form التكوين	Negative النفي	Interrogative الإستفهام	Usage الإستخدام	Key words الكلمات الدالة
I He She It You We They } will + المصدر	I He She It You We They } won't + المصدر	Will { I he she it you we they } المصدر	1- اتخاذ قرار سريع. 2- تنبؤات في المستقبل بدون دليل. 3- حقائق مستقبلية. 4- عرض خدمة. 5- طلب خدمة. 6- الوعد. 7- التهديد.	- in a week - in the future - next week - tomorrow - soon

1 - There is no sugar. I'll buy some.	quick decisions
2 - Man will live under the sea.	future predictions
3 - Next year, I will be 17 years old	future facts
4 - I'll make dinner tonight.	offers
5 - Will you open the door?	requests
6 - I'll buy you a computer if you succeed.	promises
7 - If you do that again, I'll phone the police.	threats

لاحظ أن (shall) والتى نفيها (shan't) تُستخدم فقط مع (I و we) ولكنها الآن غير شائعة الإستخدام و ('ll)هى اختصار لـ (will) و (shall)

2- going to+ inf مصدر الفعل

am going to
is going to
are going to } + مصدر الفعل

1- الخطط المستقبلية
2- أحداث مؤكدة الحدوث فى المستقبل
3-الأمال والتمنيات

1-It is going to be windy tomorrow.
2-I hope someone is going to fix the television soon.
3-Mom and Dad are going to buy a new computer.

Will and won't for future prediction

1-Will we all use computers at school in the future?
2-I think that my father will buy a car.
3-My sister won't come late today.
4-Do you think that cars will fly one day?
5-Will it be warm when we visit England in November?
6-There 'll be underground cities.

Can / can't to talk about possibility المقدرة في المضارع

1-We can travel to Alexandria from Cairo by train.
2- I can play football.
3-My little sister can't cook.
4-I can't swim in the Suez Canal .

Could / couldn't للتحدث عن القدرة في الماضي

1-People couldn't travel by plane in the past.
2-My brother could talk English when he was five years old.
3-When I was young I couldn't ride a bike .

Will be able to / won't be able to للتحدث عن القدرة في المستقبل نستخدم

1- My brother is learning to drive. Next year, he will be able to drive.
2-He won't be able to buy a car because they are expensive.

6-Practise

1-Supply the missing word in this dialogue:

Hala : Did you go to the Suez Canal last week?
Mai : Yes , I ……………………………………….
Hala : ------------------- did you go with?
Mai : I ………………… there with my family.
Hala : Did you …………………….. the canal by ferry.
Mai : Yes , I did .It was very nice.

2-Complete the missing parts in the following mini - dialogues :

Hatim : How do you go to school?
Amr : ……………………………………………
Samir : ……………………………………?
Magdy : I can travel to Alex by bus or by train.

3-Choose the correct answer:

1- new ……………………… can help people get better in hospitals.
a) technology b) TV c) radio d) ferry

2- Most cars use ………………. for energy.
a) sugar b) salt c) butter d) petrol

3- Computers use ……………… for energy.
a) electric b) electrical c) electricity d) petrol

4- we should look -------------------- our environment because we all live in it.
a) for b) after c) up d) at

5- Most metro trains are …………………..
a) electric b) electrical c) electricity d) petrol

6- I go to the ……………. to take the train.
a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

7- I go to the ……………. to take the plane.
a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

8- I go to the ……………. to take the bus.
a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

9- I go to the ……………. to take a ferry.
a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

10- The ………………… is faster than the train.
a) camel b) plane c) bus d) taxi

11- We can cross the river by boat or by ………………….
a) ferry b) bus c) train d) car

7-Dictation

	حول		مثل
	مطار		ربما
	المرور		تذكرة
	بمرور الزمن		قدرة
	منذ مدة طويلة		إمكانية
	مركب		عبر
	دراجة		دولي
	فيما بعد		استاد
	صحراء		مؤكد
	قاموس		بليون
	سهل		دولار
	مدرب		عمل
	تابلت		ركاب
	التلوث		طائرة
	يحجز		يساعد
	يقود سيارة		يمشى
	يأخذ		يحرك
	يستخدم		يخترع
	يحضر		يعيش
	يفتح		يعتقد

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. What is the world's most famous canal ? ....

   a. Suez Canal b. panama Canal c. English Canal

2. How long is the canal now ? ....

   a. 70 km b. 90 km c. 72 km

3. How much money will the ships bring by 2023 ? ....

   a. 13 billion dollars b. 13 dollars c. 13 million dollars

4. Where is the Suez Canal ? In ....

   a. America b. Egypt c. France

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

A: Have you seen the Suez ………………. before?

B: Yes the Suez canal is the most ……………..….. in the world.

A: I heard that Egypt built a ……………….. canal ..

B: Yes ,The Egyptian built a new canal in ……………………….

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

1- Ahmed Which is faster the train or the plane?

Dalia ……………………………………………………..

2- Mai :……………………………………………………….?

Sally : I visited the Suez Canal last week.

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

Camels are very useful animals .They can live in very hot deserts for a long time .They are tall and heavy .They are used for riding and carrying things in some countries.We can also get milk, meat ,wool and skin .It is usually brown in colour.It's sometimes used for racing , which is great fun.

a) Answer the following questions:

1-What is a camel used for in some countries ?

……

2-How many useful things can we get from camels?

……

b) Choose the correct answer from a ,b ,or c :

3- Camels are (Tall and heavy - light -Short -heavy) animals

4-The Arabian camels is (yellow - orange - brown . pink) in colour.

5-The underlined word which refer to the(camel-racing-colour - sometimes)

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- We can cross the river by boat or by ………………….

a) ferry b) bus c) train d) car

2- Do you think cars ……………….. fly in the future.

a) well b) are c) able to d) will

3- Will you be …………… to swim in the Suez Canal?

a) can b) able c) able to d) will

4- Perhaps she won't …………….. to travel tomorrow morning.

a) be b) being c) are d) is



5- When I was young , I ………………. speak English.

a) can b) could c) will d) won't

6- Do you …………….. people will live on the moon in the future?

a) sink b) thank c) think d) thinking

7- I go to the ……………. to take the plane.

a) bus station b) airport c) port d) railway station

8- Computers use ……………… for energy.

a) electric b) electrical c) electricity d) petrol

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1- Ahmed <u>would</u> visit you tomorrow. ……………………………………..

2- Mai and Marwa are travelling to Sharm <u>on</u> plane. ……………………………….

3- He travelled by <u>train</u> on the River Nile. ……………………………………..

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about about how people travel todays:-

(bus – car – underground – plane)

………

………

………

………

………

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Hogarth was ……………………………………

a) a farmer b) the Iron Man c) a farmer's son d) a bird

2- The farmer wanted to make …………………………….. for the Iron Man.

a) a van b) a trap c) a tractor d) a meal

Read and answer the following questions:

1- Where did the Iron Man break?

………

2- Why did the boy run home fast when he saw the Iron Man?

………

UNIT 13 - Stay fit and healthy الصحة واللياقة البدنيه الدائمة

Your Target



GRAMMAR:- Question tags.

READING:- Reading about how to stay fit and healthy.

LISTENING:- Listening to people asking for advice.

SPEAKING :- Asking for and giving advice.

WRITING:- Writing a dialogue.



1-Vocabularies



health	الصحة	friendly	ودود
healthy	صحي	favourite	مفضل
unhealthy	غير صحي	sport	رياضة
fit	لائق	tennis	تنس
instead of	بدلا من	table	طاولة
at least	علي الأقل	bad	سيء
nuts	اللوز	good for	جيد في
tobacco	التبغ	advice	نصيحة
cigarette	سيجارة	tired	مرهق
chemistry	كيمياء	basketball	كرة سلة
smoke	دخان	team	فريق
lentil	عدس	chemical	كيماوي
smoking	تدخين	lungs	الرئتين
dairy	منتجات ألبان	exercise	تمرين
diary	يوميات	meals	وجبات
sweets	حلوي	do better	يتحسن
adults	الكبار	fine	رائع
group	مجموعة	energy	طاقة
diet	نظام غذائي	ability	قدرة
contain	يحتوي علي	sugar	سكر



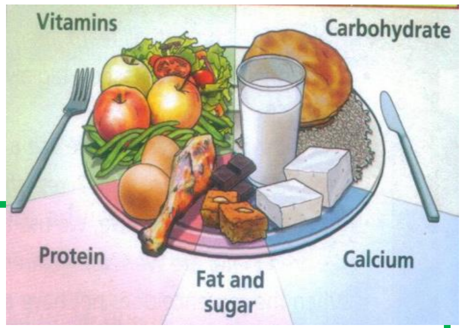
fats	الدهون	olives	زيتون
proteins	البروتين	calcium	كالسيوم
vitamins	فيتامين	natural	طبيعي
carbohydrates	كربوهيدرات		

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

relax	يسترخي	relaxed	relaxed
damage	يتلف	damaged	damaged
breathe	يتنفس	breathed	breathed
smell	يشم	smelled	smelled
explain	يشرح	explained	explained
read	يقرأ	read	read
get	يحصل	got	got
want	يريد	wanted	wanted
exercise	يتدرب	exercised	exercised
increase	يزيد	increased	increased
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
contain	يحتوى	contained	contained
still	يمكث	stilled	stilled
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
start	يبدأ	started	started
give	يعطى	gave	given

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3-Reading



ASK DOCTOR SABRIN ABOUT HEALTH

Hamdi: The food groups in the picture are good for us, aren't they?
Dr Sabrin: Yes, a healthy diet contains food from each group. We should eat a lot of the carbohydrate in bread, pasta or rice to give us energy. We should eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, too. These contain vitamins. Eat some protein and dairy products. Protein from meat, eggs, fish, beans, lentils and nuts helps our bodies to grow strong. The calcium in milk and cheese gives us strong bones and teeth. Don't have too much food that contains fat, but some kinds of fat are better than others. Fat in olive oil gives us energy and contains important vitamins. Too many sweets, cakes and biscuits aren't healthy, are they? We should try not to eat these foods very often. But the natural sugar in fruit and vegetables is fine.
Mona: We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?
Dr Sabrin: Yes, it's very important to eat healthy meals every day. Breakfast is the most important meal, because after sleep, the body needs energy.
Sara: Exercise can help us do better at school, can't it?
Dr Sabrin: Yes, it can. Exercise helps you to study. It's good for the body and for the brain! But the body needs sleep too, doesn't it? Try to get at least eight hours of sleep every night.

Answer the questions:-

1 -Why is it important to eat some protein?
....

2 -Which kinds of food gives us strong bones?
....

3 -Which kind of sugar isn't bad for us?
....

4 -Why is it good to eat a healthy breakfast?
....

5 -What is exercise good for?
....

Reading -2

Complete the text about why you should not smoke using words from exercise 1

1 *Tobacco* in cigarettes 2 .... a dangerous chemical. This is very bad for your health and can make you ill. Some people who smoke cannot run or do exercise, because the chemical in the cigarettes damages their 3 .... and they can't 4 .... very well. Smoking can make people's fingers and teeth yellow, too.

People who start smoking find it very difficult to stop, because their bodies need the 5 .... Cigarettes are very expensive, too.



Answer the following:-

1 -Why is it bad to smoke if you like doing sport?

....

2 -What health problems do many smokers have?

....

3 -Do you think it is dangerous for people to smoke when children are near?

....

4 -What do you think happens when we breathe other people's smoke?

....

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-Listenig -Tapescript

Presenter: Welcome to today's programme. Our topic this week is health and fitness.Phone us with your questions and Doctor Sabrin will give you advice. Our first question comes from Magdy.

Magdy: Hello. I want to be in my school's sports team. How can I get fit quickly?

Dr Sabrin: Well, Magdy, exercise is the best and quickest way to get fit! It's hard to start, though, isn't it? Why don't you do some exercise every day Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day and increase the time as the weeks go on. That way you'll get fitter.

Magdy: Thank you, Doctor. Presenter: Now, Hana has a question about diet.

Hana: Yes, hello. I know sweets are bad for me, but I often feel hungry. What can I do?

Dr Sabrin: What about eating some fruit when you're hungry, instead of sweets? Fruit contains sugar, too, so you'll get energy, but you will also get vitamins. You could eat nuts or dates instead of sweets, too. They're better for you than sweets, but they still taste delicious.

Hana: Thank you, Doctor.

Presenter: And now our final question. Your name's Ahmed, isn't it?

Ahmed: Yes, it is. My problem is this: I find it difficult to go to sleep at night, and I'm often tired in the morning. What can I do?

Dr Sabrin: It's a good idea to relax completely before you go to bed at night. How about reading a book in bed? You'll start feeling tired and then you'll fall asleep easily.

Presenter: Thank you, Doctor, for your good advice.

1-Listen and write (true) or (false) :-

1 What about eating some fruit when you're hungry? ......

2 How about reading a book in bed? ....

3 Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day this week. Do more next week. .....

2-Listen again and complete the Functions box:-

Giving advice

1 Why don't you *do some exercise* every day?
2 Try doing .... every morning.
3 What about .... when you're hungry?
4 You could .... instead of sweets.
5 It's a good idea to relax completely .... go to bed.
6 How about .... in bed?

4-Language notes

1 fit لائق - يناسب – fat سمين - دهن – fitness لياقة

- These shoes fit me.
- We shouldn't eat too much fat.
- Physical fitness helps us play well.
- Exercise helps us to keep fit.
- He isn't fat because he takes exercise.

2 dairy - diary

- **dairy (n)** ألبان
  - Calcium is found in dairy products.
- **diary (n)** يوميات / مذكرات يومية
  - Do you keep a diary ?
  - Yes, I write my notes in it.

3 every - each

- **every = all** كل / جميع
  - It's important to eat healthy meals every day.

إنه من الضرورى أن نتناول وجبات صحية كل يوم

- **each = one by one** كُل على حدة
  - A healthy diet contains food from each group.

نظام غذائي يحتوى على طعام من كل مجموعة غذائية على حدة.

4 favourite - favourable

- **favourite (adj.)** مفضل
  - What's your favourite colour ?
- **favourable (adj.)** مُبشر – مُرْض – ملائم
  - The weather is not favourable for a picnic today.

5 good for - good at

- **good for** مفيد لـ
  - Vegetables are good for your health.
- **good at** جيد فى
  - He is good at English. (speaking English).

6 do better - get better

- **do better** يؤدى بطريقة أفضل
  - Exercises help us do better at school.
- **get better** يشعر بتحسن
  - Ahmed got better after a long period of illness.

7 try يجرب – يحاول (جاهدًا)

- Try to get at least eight hours of sleep every night.
- Try this piece of cake. It's delicious.
- Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day this week.

8 contain - include

- **contain (v)** يحتوى على (شئ داخل شئ)
  - Bread contains a lot of carbohydrates.
- **include (v)** يتضمن / يشمل (جزء من الكل)
  - The team includes two new players.

9 brain - mind

- **brain (n)** مخ (عضو)
  - He suffered from a serious brain damage in an accident.
- **mind (n)** عقل (طريقة التفكير)
  - Ahmed has a brilliant mind.

5-Grammar

- QUESTION TAG السؤال المذيل

-السؤال المذيل معناه أليس كذلك يتكون من:-

- الفعل المساعد + الفاعل ؟

1- الفعل المساعد فى نفس زمن الجملة.
2-نفس الفعل المساعد أو الناقص الموجود فى الجملة .
3-أن لم يوجد فعل مساعد نستخدم (do – does – did) .

الأفعال المساعدة
am / is / are / was / were / do / does / did
have / has / had / can / shall / will / could
may / must / might / should / would

إذا كانت الجملة إثبات يكون السؤال نفي

-Mona bought sugar , didn't she?

إذا كانت الجملة نفي يكون السؤال مثبت

-My father won't go out tonight ,will he?

1- He doesn't come yet , does he ?
2- I'm not going to school, am I ?
3- He won't listen to you , will he ?
4- Sama usually studies hard , does she ?
5- No one is here , are they ?
6- I believe she is nice , isn't she?
7- We are not late , are we?
8-She is late , isn't she ?
9- I'm late , aren't I ? حالة شاذة
10- I've seen him , haven't I ?
11- I could go out , couldn't I?
12-Everyone has a new bag , don't they ?
13-Our teachers are very helpful , aren't we?

4 Complete these sentences with question tags

1 Smoking is bad for you, *isn't it?*
2 Tobacco contains a dangerous chemical, ...
3 Smoking can make you ill, ...
4 It doesn't smell nice, ...
5 We shouldn't smoke, ...
6 Cigarettes aren't cheap, ...

Giving advice إعطاء النصيحة

- How about eating some fruit when you are hungry?
- What about reading a book in bed?
- Why don't you do some exercise every day?
- You should eat fruit and vegetables . They are healthy food.
- We should always healthy meals , shouldn't we?
- You should get , at least eight hours of sleep every night.

6-Practise

1-Choose the correct answer:

1- There (are – is – has -was) some orange juice in the fridge now .
2-We usually start our lunch with green (salad – water – rice – meat) .
3- Have you got (some – an – any - many) meat in the fridge ?
4-You can eat a cheese (sandwich – picture – dessert- egg) .
5- (Have – Are – Is - Were) there any sweet thing to eat ?
6-There are four (apples – water – bread - books) on the table to eat .
7- We've got lots (of – off – on – in) vegetables .
8-Tea coffee and lemonade are (drinks – food – vegetables - feed) .
9-Put the cooking (water – oil – milk -petrol) in a pan and heat it .
10 – There (is – isn't – aren't – weren't) any salt in the salad .
11 – How much (salt – apples – bananas- oranges) do you need ?
12 – We've got (any – some – an – a lot) spaghetti
13 – I'd like to drink (coffee – cake – café - sugar) .
14 – How (old – many – much- long) onions are there ?
15 – She (isn't – doesn't – don't – hasn't) like fish
16 – I don't (mind – drink – think – find) eating vegetables .
17 – What would you like (eat -drink – to drink – drinks) ?
18– I'd like some orange (soup -picture – juice – piece), please .
19 – There (are – is – isn't – hasn't) four onions on the table .
20 – I can't drink the tea now. It's very (heat -nice – good – hot) .

2- Correct the underlined words :

1 – There ***are*** some orange juice in the fridge . …………………………..
2 – Which vegetables ***does*** Ahmed talking about ? ………………………..
3 – We've got ***any*** salad to start with . …………………….

7-Dictation

	علي الأقل		سيء
	اللوز		جيد في
	التبغ		نصيحة
	سيجارة		مرهق
	كيمياء		كرة سلة
	دخان		فريق
	عدس		كيماوي
	تدخين		الرئتين
	منتجات ألبان		تمرين
	يوميات		وجبات
	حلوي		يتحسن
	الكبار		رائع
	مجموعة		طاقة
	نظام غذائي		يقرأ
	يسترخي		يحصل
	يتلف		يريد
	يتنفس		يتدرب
	يشم		يزيد

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8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. Which kind of food gives us strong bones and teeth ? ....
   a. Milk b. Cheese c. Milk and cheese
2. What do fruit and vegetables contain ? ....
   a. Carbohydrates b. Vitamins c. Fats
3. What is an example of a healthy fat ? ....
   a. Olive oil b. Sweet c. Cake
4. Where is the natural sugar found in ? ....
   a. Vegetables only b. Fruit only c. Vegetable and fruits

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Waiter : What would you like to ------------------------- , sir?
Man : I 'd like fish with rice .
Waiter : - - - - - - - - you want any vegetables ?
Man : Yes , I of ----------------- .
Waiter : What would you like to -------------- ?
Man : I'd like to drink some tea .

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

A) **Hany :** I gain weight .What should I do ?
Ramy ; -
B) **Nada :** - ?
Maha : Vitamins protect us from illness .

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

To be healthy, you should have a balanced quantity of food. Your food should include at least The four main elements. You should eat proteins , vitamins , carbohydrates and fats. You should also practise some kind of exercise to keep fit and to lose weight. Being fat is a big problem for most people so everyone should be careful about their food.

Answer the following questions:

1-What should you do to be healthy?
....

2-Why should we do exercise?
....

3-Our food should include (two – three – four – only one) elements,
4-Being fat is a (good – better – best – bad) thing in life.
5-I should have a balanced food to keep (fat – fit – unhealthy – fate)

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- If you want to have vitamins eat a lot of -------------------- .
a) fruit b) jam c) eggs d) rice

2- You should keep -------------------------
a) fat b) unhealthy c) fit d) old

3-- - - - - - - - - - - - much water is there in the glass ?
a) How b) What c) Where d) When

4- You haven't got any money, ----------------you ? .
a) aren't b) haven't c) weren't d) aren't

5- - - - - - - - - - - is rich with proteins ?
a) Meat b) oil c) apples d) carrots

6- She is going to the market , ------------?
a) is she b) isn't she c) hasn't she d) doesn't she

7- Ahmed read the story carefully , ------------------?
a) didn't he b) isn't he c) hasn't he d) doesn't she

8- I am late , -------------------------?
a) am I b) am not I c) aren't I d) don't I

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1- I haven't got some money . ...
2- Vitamins are found in meat. ....
3- What about have lunch at a restaurant ? ....

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about about Healthy food :-

(Fruit – vegetables – proteins – carbohydrates)

....
....
....
....
....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1-Why did the Iron Man fall into the trap?

....

2-Why do you think the Iron Man's eyes looked like red lamps?

....

3-The Iron man fell into the (river – ground – soil – trap)
4-The Iron Man came oiut of the (hall – hole – deep – whole)

The Iron Man

A small Note about the writer (Ted Hughes)

نبذة مختصرة عن الكاتب



Ted Hughes (1930–1998)

Ted Hughes was from the north of England. He started writing when he was at school. He wrote **poems** for the school magazine. Hughes studied at Cambridge University, then from 1957–1959 he taught English in the USA. When he returned to England, he stopped teaching and worked as a writer.

Hughes loved nature and it often **influenced** his writing. He wrote about the beautiful animals and birds of England. Hughes was one of the best **poets** of the 1900s, but he also wrote successful children's books. In 1970, he bought a farm in the southwest of England and **enjoyed** writing and farming there. He died aged 68.

The theme of the story



-Who is the Iron Man?

Ted Hughes wrote *The Iron Man* as a story for his two children. In the story, the **adults** want to **destroy** the Iron Man, but a young boy called Hogarth tries to understand him and help him.

It is a story about how we learn to understand each other and be kind. In 1999, afilm company made an **animated film** of the story.

Vocabulary __________ أهم المفردات

poem	قصيدة	successful	ناجح
poet	شاعر	adults	الكبار
nature	الطبيعة	destroy	يدمر
influence	يؤثر	animated	متحرك

Characters

The Iron Man

- He was taller than a house and his head was as big as a bedroom.
- He likes eating the metal objects.
- He helped the young boy and found an idea to defeat يهزم the dragon.
- He became kind to people.



Hogarth

- He was a farmer's son.
- He was intelligent ذكى to make the Iron Man stop eating the farmers' objects.
- He tried to understand and help the Iron Man.

Dragon

- It was an unusual animal.
- It had two large wings and a long tail. It was huge and it flew as fast as a space rocket.
- It landed on Australia and covered it from the desert to the sea.
- It wanted to eat people, forests and animals.
- It became kind and sang to make people happy.







<u>Questions & answers</u>

1-Where was Ted Hughes From?

-Ted Hughes was from the north of England.

2-Where did he study?

-He studied at Cambridge University?

3-What did he write first ? ماذا كتب أولاً ؟

-He wrote poems for his school magazine.

4-What did Hughes do in the USA?

-He taught English from 1957 to 1959.

5-Why did he stop teaching?

-He stopped teaching to work as a writer.

6-How did nature influence Hughes's writing?

-He wrote about the beautiful animals and birds of England.

7-How was Hughes famous ?

-He was one of the best poets and he also wrote successful children's books.

8-What did he enjoy in the southwest of England

-He enjoyed farming and writing there .

9-How old was he when he died ?

-He died aged 68.

10-Why did he write The Iron Man?

-Hughes wrote the Iron Man for his two children.

11-What did the adults want in the story?

-They wanted to destroy the Iron Man.

12-What did Hogarth want to do with the Iron man?

-Hogarth wanted to understand him and help him.

13-What did this story teach us?

-It taught us to understand each other and to be kind.

14-What happened in 1999?

-A film company made an animated film of The Iron Man.

CHAPTER ONE

Vocabulary ______ أهم المفردات

a cliff	جرف/منحدر	unusual	غير عادي
beach	شاطيء	look up	ينظر لأعلي
stones	حجارة	destroy	يدمر
pick up	يلتقط	a trap	مصيدة
together	معاً	deep	عميق
a van	شاحنة	hole	حفرة
iron	حديد	cover	يغطي
a tractor	جرار	branches	فروع
angry	غاضب	plough	محراث
soil	تربة	branches	فروع

The summary of chapter 1 ملخص القصة



The One dark night, the Iron Man stood on a cliff. Nobody knew him or knew where he lived. He was taller than a house and his head was as big as a bedroom. He didn't speak. He waited and he looked at the sea. Then suddenly, he walked off the cliff and fell down to the beach! He broke on the stones.

The next morning, two birds flew to the beach. One bird found the Iron Man's eye and the second bird found his hand. Then the hand moved slowly. It picked up the eye, and then put the head, the arms, the legs and the body together! The Iron Man stood up again. Then he walked into the sea.

One evening, a farmer's son called Hogarth was fishing in a river near the sea. He looked up and saw the Iron Man. The Iron Man was climbing the cliff. The boy ran home very fast and told his parents. Hogarth's father got into his car and went to find help. When he was in the car, he saw some very unusual things: half a tractor, half a van and a quarter of a plough in the road! Was something eating them? He started to drive home, but suddenly he saw the Iron Man! A very big hand tried to pick up the car, but Hogarth's father drove away as fast as he could.

The next day, all the farmers were talking and shouting. What was destroying their tractors, cars and vans? The Iron Man was eating them! They went to the cliff, but the Iron Man wasn't there. He was in the sea again. The farmers were angry. They wanted to make a trap for the Iron Man. They made a big, deep hole and covered it with tree branches and soil. They put an old van next to the hole and waited for the Iron Man. They waited for many days, but the Iron Man didn't come.

Questions & answers

1-What was the Iron Man like?

-The Iron man was taller than a house and his head as big as a bedroom.

2-Why did the Iron Man break?

-Because he walked off the cliff and fell down to the beach! He broke on the stones.

3-What did the birds find on the beach?

-The birds found the eye and the hand of the Iron Man.

4-Who saw the Iron Man first?

-Hogarth , a farmer's son.

5-What was Hogarth doing when he saw the Iron Man?

-Hogarth was fishing in a river near the sea.

6-Why did Hogarth run back home?

-To tell his parents about the Iron Man.

7-What did Hogarth's father do ?

-He got into his car and went to ask for help.

8-What did Hogarth's father see while driving?

-He saw unusual things: half a tractor , half a van and a quarter of a plough.

9-Where was Hogarth's father driving when he saw the Iron Man ?

-He was driving home.

10-What did the Iron Man try to do with Hogarth's father's car?

-The Iron Man wanted to pick up the car but the father drove as fast as he could.

Your turn:- General exercises

1. The Iron Man was .... than a house.
   a. taller b. bigger c. wider d. shorter
2. The Iron Man broke on the stones because he walked off the ....
   a. sea b. field c. cliff d. bridge
3. The first bird found the Iron Man's ....
   a. eye b. head c. arm d. hand
4. The second bird found the Iron Man's ....
   a. finger b. eye c. hand d. body
5. Hogarth was .... when he saw the Iron Man.
   a. washing b. playing c. fishing d. sleeping
6. Hogarth was so .... to see the Iron Man.
   a. brave b. afraid c. tired d. happy

7- a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The Iron Man's hand moved slowly and put the head, the arms, the legs, and body ....
   a. on the cliff b. far c. together d. in the sea
2. Hogarth was .... in the river near the sea.
   a. walking b. swimming c. fishing d. sailing

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What things did the Iron Man eat ?

....

2. Why do you think the Iron Man hid in the sea ?

....

8- a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The farmers waited for the Iron Man for many .... to come.
   a. weeks b. days c. months d. years
2. The Iron Man hid in the .... again.
   a. cliff b. sea c. river d. field

b. Answer the following questions :

1. How did the farmers make a trap ?

....

2. Do you think the Iron Man loved walking in the sea ? Why ? Why not ?

CHAPTER TWO

Vocabulary ________ أهم المفردات

lamp	لمبة	nail	مسمار
fill	يملأ	laugh	يضحك
sorry	حزين	scrap	خردة
sound	صوت	a fox	ثعلب
frightened	خائف	hill	تل
follow	يتبع	fence	سور
trap	حفرة	metal	معدن
towards	بإتجاه		

The summary of chapter 2 ملخص القصة



One night, Hogarth wanted to catch a fox in the same trap. While he was waiting, he heard the Iron Man walking down the hill. The Iron Man was eating a metal fence and he was walking fast. Hogarth had an idea. He picked up a metal nail and a knife, and he made a sound with them.
Clink! Clink! Clink!

The Iron Man heard the sound and he turned towards the boy. Hogarth was frightened, but he started walking towards the trap and the Iron Man followed him. When they got to the trap, the Iron Man fell into the hole! Hogarth looked at the Iron Man in the deep, dark hole. Then he ran home shouting, "The Iron Man's in the trap!"

When the farmers saw the Iron Man in the trap, they laughed. The Iron Man couldn't climb out. His eyes looked like red lamps in the hole. The farmers drove their tractors to the hole and they filled it with soil and made a hill. They couldn't see the Iron Man now, so the farmers were very happy, but Hogarth was sorry.

A year later, a family was eating lunch on the hill that covered the Iron Man. While they were eating their sandwiches, they saw a big iron hand come out of the ground! "Run to the car," shouted the father.

The Iron Man came up out of the ground and he was very hungry. He ate three new tractors, two cars and a plough! The farmers were frightened,
but Hogarth had an idea. He visited the Iron Man and stood in front of him.

"Mr Iron Man," shouted Hogarth. "We've got a lot of iron for you. You can have it all, but please stop eating the cars and tractors." The Iron Man stopped and turned to the boy.
"We're sorry," said Hogarth.

Hogarth and the farmers drove down the hill and the Iron Man followed them. Then they came to a place full of old bikes, cookers, fridges, cars and vans. It was a scrap metal yard! "There," said Hogarth. "Eat all you can." The Iron Man was very happy. He sat down and he ate and he ate.

Questions & answers

1-What did Hogarth try to catch?

-He tried to catch a fox in the same trap.

2-What was the Iron Man eating?

The Iron Man was eating a metal fence.

3-How did Hogarth make a sound ?

He used a nail and a knife.

4-Why did Hogarth go towards the trap?

To make the Iron Man fell into the hole.

5-Why did the Iron Man fall into the trap?

Because he was following Hogarth and didn't see the trap.

6- What did Hogarth do when the Iron Man fall in the trap?

Hogarth ran to tell the farmers.

7-Why do you think the Iron man's eyes looked like lamps?

Because the hole was deep and dark. He was very angry.

8-Why did the farmers fill the hole with soil?

To make a hill and to stop the Iron man from going out of it. Hogarth was sorry.

9- Who saw the Iron Man's hand after a year ?

A family who were having lunch on the hill and the father asked the family to go to the car.

10-Why did the Iron Man eat a lot when he cam out of the ground?

Because he was too hungry so he ate three new tractors , two cars and a plough.

11-What does Hogarth ask the Iron Man to stop doing ?

To stop eating the tractors and the cars.

12-What did they offer the Iron Man?

They offered him a yard full of old bikes , cookers , fridges , cars and vans ."scrap metal."

Your turn:- General exercises

1-Hogarth was trying to catch ……………. in the same trap.

a. a sheep b. a ewe c. deer d. a fox

2-There was a tall (——) round the field.

a. tree b. car c. house d. fence

3. Hogarth picked up a ………………… to make sound.

a. nail and a knife b. box and a nail
c. fork and a spoon d. nail and a fork

4. SB There was a tall ………………… around the field.

a. tree b. flower c. house d. fence

5. SB The carpenter نجار used ………………… to make the table.

a. scrap b. nails c. traps d. tractors

6. SB My uncle drove home and we ………………… him in our car.

a. ran b. frightened c. followed d. saw

7. SB We put old cars in the ………………… yard.

a. scrap metal b. trap c. scrap wood d. rubbish box

8. Hogarth and farmers wanted the Iron Man to stop eating their …………………

a. houses b. fields c. tractors d. hills

9. The Iron Man was very …………………, so he ate the farmers' tractors, cars and a plough.

a. happy b. sad c. angry d. hungry

10. The Iron Man's eyes looked like red lamps, because he was ………………… and frightened and the hole was dark.

a. hungry b. angry c. thirsty d. happy

11. A family saw a big iron ………………… coming out of the hill.

a. leg b. head c. hand d. body

12. The farmers were ………………… of the Iron Man after coming out of the hole.

a. happy b. angry c. frightened d. sleepy

1. a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The hole was .... and dark.

a. long
b. tall
c. high
d. deep

2. Although Hogarth was ...., he walked towards the trap.

a. frightened
b. sad
c. happy
d. angry

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What was Hogarth's idea after the Iron Man came out of the hole ?

....

2. Why do you think the Iron Man was happy in the scrap metal yard ?

....

2. a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. .... made a sound with a metal nail and a knife.

a. The Iron Man
b. Farmers
c. Hogarth
d. Hogarth's father

2. The farmers .... when they saw the Iron Man in the trap.

a. laughed
b. cried
c. shouted
d. worried

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What did Hogarth ask the Iron Man to stop doing ?

....

2. Why do you think Hogarth especially خاصة used a nail and a knife ?

....

جدول متابعة التلميذ:-...

رقم تليفون ولى الامر:- .... (يفضل رقم 011 لسهولة المتابعة إن وجد)

مدرس المادة :- محمود الشرقاوى 01122175175 - 01203621854

الحصة	التاريخ	الإنتظام	المستوي

ملاحظات

....

....

....

....

....

....

THE LEGEND Series For English

New Hello - 1st prep -2nd Term

Unit -14-15-16-17-18 - chapter -3- 4

الترم الثانى

Prepared by

MR. Mahmoud El sharkawy

مع أطيب التمنيات
محمود الشرقاوى

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الصف الأول الإعدادي

UNIT 14 . THE BODY الجسم

Your Target



- **GRAMMAR** Reflexive pronouns; the first conditional.
- **READING** Reading about keeping healthy.
- **LISTENING** Listening to a conversation between a doctor and her Patients.
- **SPEAKING** Talking about health problems.
- **WRITING** Writing a letter about health.



1-Vocabularies



body	جسم	cough	كحه
ears	أذن	cold	برد
heart	قلب	stomach ache	الم في المعدة
teeth	أسنان	toothache	الم اسنان
back	ظهر	headache	صداع
skin	جلد – بشره	sore throat	التهاب الحلق
brain	مخ	rash	حساسيه
face	وجه	fever	حمى
eye	عين	ill - sick	مريض
heart	قلب	ache	الم
Knee	ركبة	pain	الم
ankle	الكاحل	weight	وزن
lung	رئة	music	موسيقي
leg	رجل	through	خلال
neck	رقبة	heavy	ثقيل
foot	قدم	loud	مرتفع
stomach	معدة	earphone	سماعة اذن



head	رأس	**medicine**	دواء
mouth	فم	**look after**	يعتني بـــ
shoulder	كتف	**brush**	فرشاة
air	هواء	**glasses**	نظارة
paint	طلاء	**test**	اختبار
bath	حمام	**bend**	ينثني
instructions	تعليمات	**unless = if..not**	اذا لم
cold	برد	**dear**	عزيزي

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

beat	يدق	beat	beaten
prepare	يعد	prepared	prepared
lift	يرفع	lifted	lifted
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
burn	يحترق	burned	burned
cover	يغطي	covered	covered
stretch	يمتد	stretched	stretched
hold	يمسك	held	held
touch	يلمس	touched	touched
damage	يتلف	damaged	damaged
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
dress	يرتدي	dressed	dressed
bathe	يستحم	bathed	bathed
Stand	يقف	Stood	Stood
Try	يحاول	Tried	Tried
bend	يحنى	bent	bent

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3-Reading

Read and answer true or false:-

STAY HEALTHY!

► We all want to be fit and healthy. Doctors can give us medicine that can help us when we are ill, but how can we look after ourselves, so that we don't become ill very often? Here are some ideas:

► If you brush your teeth every day, they will stay strong and healthy. Too much sugar will damage them, so don't eat too many sweets!

► Most of us will wear glasses at some time in our lives. It's a good idea to have an eye test every year.

► If you often listen to loud music, you won't be able to hear very well. So when you listen to music through earphones, don't have it too loud.

► Exercise is good for you. It makes the heart beat faster. It's also good for the brain, because exercise helps you to think clearly

► Spend a few minutes preparing yourself for exercise. You will hurt your back if you lift a heavy weight without bending your legs at the knees

► A little sun is good for you, but be careful .Unless you cover yourself when you go outside, your skin will burn in the sun.

Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [*T*] Sugar is not good for your teeth.

2 [ ] Most people never need to wear glasses.

3 [ ] It is not healthy for you to often listen to loud music.

4 [ ] You will always hurt your back when you lift a heavy weight.

5 [ ] The sun can burn your skin.

-Listenig -Tapescript

Listen and complete:-

1

Doctor: Good morning, Mr Osman. You don't look well. What's the matter?

Mr Osman: I've got a headache and I feel hot.

Doctor: I think you've got a cold. If you stay in bed, you'll soon feel better.

2

Doctor: What happened to you, Tarek?

Tarek: I fell when I was playing football, Doctor. I hurt my ankle.

Doctor: If you put some ice on it, it won't hurt so much.

3

Doctor: How do you feel, Imad?

Imad: My stomach hurts and I've got toothache, too.

Doctor: I'm sorry to hear that. If you take this medicine, you will soon feel better.

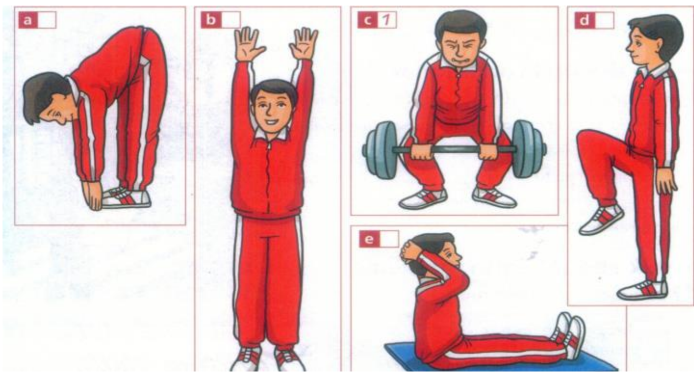
4

Doctor: What's the matter with your arm, Miss Nahla?

Miss Nahla: I was walking in the street and I fell. Now my arm hurts and I can't move it.

Doctor: You probably broke your arm. You need to see a doctor at the hospital.

-Listenig -Tapescript



1-Bend your knees when you lift the weight. If you don't bend them, you will hurt your back.

2- Sit on the floor. Stretch your legs in front of you. Now hold your hands behind your head.

3- Stand on one leg. Don't bend your knees. Now lift the other leg. Do it slowly! If you don't do it slowly, you'll fall!

4-Stretch your arms. Stretch them as high as you can! Try and touch the sky!

5- Bend slowly and touch your toes.

4-Language notes

1 glass (n) زجاج • glasses (n) نظارة • a glass (n) كوب

- This cup is made of glass.
- I wear glasses.
- Give me a glass of water, please.

2 - medicine الطب – a medicine دواء

- I like to study medicine. الطب
- This medicine الدواء can help me when I am ill.

3 - test اختبار – يختبر – taste مذاق – tasty لذيذ

- You should have an eye test every year.
- The mechanic tests the motor of my car.
- My mother's food has a good taste.
- Your food is tasty, isn't it?

4 - well جيد - بصحة جيدة – will سوف

- I feel well.
- I will visit my uncle tomorrow.

5 - hurt يؤلم – heart قلب

- My tooth hurts, I have a toothache.
- The heart beats when you run.

6 - ankle كاحل القدم – uncle عم - خال

- He fell down and hurt his ankle.
- My uncle is a doctor.

7 **wear (v)** يلبس • **put on (v)** يرتدى (تشير إلى عملية إرتداء الملابس)

- You'd better put on your coat. It's cold outside.
- Mr Hazem usually wears a brown suit.

8 **loud (adj)** عال • **aloud (adv)** بصوت عال

- Don't listen to loud music.
- Could you speak a little louder ?
- When we were children, our father read stories aloud to us.

9 **listen to (v)** ينصت – ينتبه لـ • **hear (v)** يسمع

- Ayman is listening to the teacher's instructions.
- I can hear you quite well.

10 **bath (n)** استحمام • **bathe (v)** يستحم

- I'll have a bath and go to bed.
- I bathed and got dressed.

11 **weigh (v)** يزن • **weight (n)** وزن

- How much do you weigh ?
- I need to lose my weight.

5-Grammar

Pronoun الضمائر

SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE WITH NOUN	POSSESSIVE WITHOUT NOUN	REFLEXIVE
I	me	my	mine	myself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
you	you	your	yours	yourself yourselves
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Noun

1-I sliced fruit by myself .
2- You washed your hair by yourself.
3-I can see myself in the mirror.
4- I did the homework myself.
5- He bought groceries by himself.
6- We took a bus by ourselves.
7-She can switch off the computer herself
8- We cook by ourselves.

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Conditional Sentence ...... If الجملة الشرطية

0-Zero conditional [If +مضارع بسيط...., مضارع بسيط]

الحالة الصفرية:-تعبر عن حقيقة أومواقف معتادة

IF I DO ...... , I DO....... .

-If you boil water, it turns into steam.

1-First conditional:-[If +فاعل +مضارع بسيط..., فاعل+ will + مصدر]

الحالة الأولي تعبر عن حدث محتمل حدوثة

IF I DO ...... , I WILL DO ....

-If he arrives tomorrow, I'll meet him.

2-Second conditional:-[If+ فاعل + ماضى بسيط ..., فاعل + would +مصدر]

الحالة الثانية تعبر عن حدث غير محتمل حدوثة

IF I DID ...... , I WOULD DO ....

-If Samah were a doctor , she would help you.

3-Third conditional :-[If +فاعل +had +pp..., فاعل +would + have +pp.]

الحالة الثالثة تعبر عن حدث مستحيل حدوثة لان عكسة قد حدث فى الماضى

IF I HAD DID ...... , I WOULD HAVE DID ....

-If you had put your hand up , the bus would have stopped.

1-First conditional .... الحالة الاولى

If and Unless

1-First conditional:-[If +فاعل +مضارع بسيط..., فاعل+ will + مصدر]

الحالة الأولي تعبر عن حدث محتمل حدوثة

IF I DO ...... , I WILL DO ....

-If you don't eat , you will be hungry.
-Unless you eat , you will be hungry.
-What will you do if you arrive late?
-If it is very hot this weekend , I will stay at home.
-If I am not ill , I will play football.
-Unless I am ill . I will play football.

1 What/you do/very hot this weekend?
2 Where/you go tomorrow/unless/you/ill?
3 What/your parents say/you/do well in your exams?
4 What/you do/unless/you/have a lot of homework?

6-Practise

1-Choose the correct answer: Choose the correct answer

1- The (hands - feet - knees – arms) are in the middle of your legs.
2- Your (heart – leg – brain – eyes) is inside your head.
3- Your heart beats (long – longer – slower - faster) when you exercise.
4- Doctors can give us (meat – sugar – medicine – vegetables) when we are ill.
5- We should look (for – at – up – after) ourselves.
6- It's a good idea to have an eye (test – taste – exam – medicine) every year.
7- If you complain of bad eyesight , you can wear (shoes – glass – socks – glasses)
8- You shouldn't listen to too (loud – quiet – calm – nice) music.
9- Most young men listen to music (on – through – throw – thoroughly) earphones.
10- Exercise is good for your (heart – hand – head – knee) and your brain.
11- Too much sun can burn your (teeth – tongue – feet – skin).
12- Exercise is good (at – for – to – with) you.
13- (Salt – Sugar – Vegetables – Meat) is not good for your teeth.
14- It is not (unhealthy – health – healthy – bad) for you to listen to loud music.
15- You can hurt your (eyes – teeth – pack – back) when you lift heavy weight.
16- You should look after (myself – himself – herself – yourself) to stay healthy.
17- While playing football , I hurt my (uncle – ankle – hair – mouth)
18- My friend fell and (broke – break – breaking – broken) his arm.
19- If you read too much , you get a (toothache – headache – cold – injury)
20- I can hold a ruler but I can't hold (a chair – a pen – air – book)
21- If you and your friend look at a mirror , you can see (himself – yourself – yourselves)
22- If you study hard , you (will succeed – succeed – would succeed – succeeded)
23- I opened the door by (himself – myself – herself – itself)
24- If he (get – got – will get – gets) up early , he will catch the bus.

7-Dictation

	رقبة		ثقيل
	قدم		مرتفع
	معدة		سماعة اذن
	رأس		دواء
	فم		يعتني بـــ
	كتف		فرشاة
	هواء		نظارة
	طلاء		اختبار
	حمام		ينثني
	تعليمات		اذا لم
	رقبة		ثقيل



8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. What is it important to do before you play sports ? ....
   a. Do some exercises b. Drink some water
   c. Have a snack
2. Is the first exercise to touch your toes ? ....
   a. No, it isn't b. Yes, it is c. No, they aren't
3. What do you do after you bend your knees ? ....
   a. Touch my toes b. Lift my leg c. Stretch my arms
4. When do you do some exercises ? ....
   a. After we play sports b. During playing sports
   c. Before we play sports

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Doctor : Hello, Hassan. (1) .... the matter with you ?
Hassan : I (2) .... my back.
Doctor : What happened ?
Hassan : I lifted some weights.
Doctor : Did you (3) .... your knees and lift the weight carefully ?
Hassan : Yes, I always do that when I lift weights.
Doctor : Did you stretch your arms before you lifted the weights ?
Hassan : No, I (4) ....
Doctor : Remember that it is important to stretch your arms before you do exercises.

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :-

1- Somaia : Why did you have a headache?
Mai : ....
2- Mohamed :..?
Ahmed : I will watch TV if I am free.

4-Read the following passage and answer the questions?

Ali fell and broke his leg last week. The doctors says he can walk, but he must be careful. They don't want him to fall again, so he can't run! Ali feels well so he can go school, but he mustn't do any sports at school. Ali's friend Ahmed can leave school five minutes early to help Ali carry his bag home at the end of the day.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. When did Ali break his leg?

....

2. What can't Ali do at school?

....

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

3. Ali can go to school because ....

a) he broke his leg
b) he feels well
c) he can't play sports
d) Ahmed carries his big

4. Someone is going to help Ali to ....

a) play sports
b) run
c) walk
d) carry his bag home

5. Ali can walk only if he walks ....

a) carefully
b) accurately
c) slowly
d) fast

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :-

1- We took a photograph of(ourselves – themselves – himself – herself) by the pyramids.

2-If I have a (toothache – stomachache – cold – headache) , I will go to the dentist

3- If you finish using the computer, (will turn – turn – turning – turns) it off.

4- I fell down so I hurt my (ear – nose – ankle – finger) and I couldn't walk.

5- I can't help you .You must depend on (myself – yourself – himself – herself)

6-(Unless – While – If – After) you study hard , you will fail.

7-Don't carry a heavy weight or you will hurt your (stomach – teeth – feet – back)

8-I cooked lunch (in – with – by – at) myself.

6-Correct the underlined words :

1- If she visits me , I will welcomed her. ....

2- If Ali and I go to the shops , we will buy yourselves. ....

3- If you eat a lot of sweets , you will hurt your feet. ....

7-Write a paragraph of five sentences about the body :-

....

....

....

....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- What happened in Australia?

....

2-Why couldn't the people destroy the dragon?

....

3-Hogarth asked the Iron Man to destroy the (earth – dragon – the sun – the fire)

4-The (dragon – Iron man – Hogarth – people) flew to the sun and sat there.

UNIT 15. HEALTH AND SAFETY الصحة والأمان



Your Target

- **Grammar** *can, can't, must, mustn't* for permission and obligation
- **Reading** Reading a leaflet about safety in the kitchen
- **Listening** Listening to people asking for and offering help
- **Speaking** Asking for and offering help
- **Writing** Writing an email offering help



1-Vocabularies



kitchen	مطبخ	get on	يركب
pan	حلة	get off	ينزل
oven	فرن	flies	ذباب
gloves	قفاز	pool	حمام
towel	فوطة	relaxed	هادي
German	الماني	seconds	ثواني
grass	عشب	orange	برتقالي
sleeve	كم	sure	متاكد
cooker	بوتجاز	office	مكتب
safety	امان	ticket	تذكرة
fires	نار / حرائق	offer	يقدم
chemical	كيميائي	end	نهاية
electricity	كهرباء	immediately	فورا
dry	جاف	heavy	ثقيل
a lid	غطاء	direction	اتجاه
cover	يغطي	station	محطة
fridge	ثلاجة	insects	حشرات
oil	زيت	Bilharzia	بلهارسيا
catch fire	يحترق	disease	مرض
dangerous	خطير	electric	كهربي



2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

turn off	يطفيء	turned	turned
pour	يصب	poured	poured
burn	يحترق	burnt	burnt
damage	يتلف	damaged	damaged
stay	يقيم / يمكث	stayed	stayed
kill	يقتل	killed	killed
boil	يغلي	boiled	boiled
carry	يحمل	carried	carried
say	يقول	say	say
cook	يطبخ	cooked	cooked
sit	يجلس	sat	sat

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3-Reading



STAY SAFE

Fires often start in kitchens .What can you do to stay safe?

- Does your mother say you can cook with her? It is good to help in the kitchen, but it is important to be safe. You must roll up long sleeves when you are cooking.
- You mustn't touch a hot pan in the oven without oven gloves or a towel. If you do, you will burn yourself.
- **Sometimes, a pan becomes too hot when you are cooking.** What must you do? You must turn the cooker off immediately.
- **What must you do if oil catches fire?** If oil in a pan catches fire, you mustn't try to move the pan. It's too dangerous. You must put a lid on the pan. You mustn't pour water on the fire. The oil will still burn.
- **Remember, electricity can be dangerous.** You must dry your hands before you touch something electric. Water mustn't go near anything electric!

-Listenig -Tapescript

1

Boy: Those bags are very heavy! Can I carry them for you?

Old lady: Oh, thank you. I'm going to the bus stop over there. Look, there's the bus.

Boy: I'll help you to get on the bus. Old lady: Thank you.

2

Old lady: Excuse me, I need to sit down. There isn't anywhere to sit, the bus is full.

Man: You can take my seat. I can stand. Old lady: Oh, thank you very much.

3

Old lady: Excuse me. I'm getting off at the next stop, but I can't get to the door!

Woman: Don't worry. Let me help you to the door.

4

Old lady: Can you help me to get off the bus, please?

Girl: Of course. Shall I hold your arm? Then you won't fall.

Old lady: Thank you for your help!

-Reading - 2 -



CLEAN WATER FOR HEALTH

The Nile and canals are very important for farmers, but many animals and insects also use our rivers, canals and lakes. Sometimes this can make the water dirty and it can become unhealthy.

Bilharzia, for example, is a disease which people can get from drinking or washing in dirty water. Bilharzia can make you very ill. People who have the disease feel very hot and have a bad stomachache. In the past, many people got bilharzia. Now, we know how to stop bilharzia and not many people get it. People usually get better quickly if they take the right medicine.

How can you help yourself stay healthy?

- You mustn't swim in rivers, canals or lakes and you must never drink water from them.
- You must only swim in the sea or in swimming pools which use a chemical to kill diseases.
- If you are not sure that drinking water is clean, you need to boil it first.
- You must always wash your hands before you cook or eat.
- You must always wash fruit and vegetables before you eat them.
- Flies can also carry diseases, so you must cover food or put it in the fridge

1 [e] Water often becomes unhealthy when	a it will be safer to drink.
2 [ ] If you boil water,	b you wash them well first.
3 [ ] You must only swim in swimming pools because	c these insects can carry diseases.
4 [ ] You must always keep food away from flies because	d the chemical in them kills diseases.
5 [ ] You mustn't eat fruit and vegetables unless	e animals use it.

4-Language notes

1 **cook** طباخ – **cooker** موقد – **cooking** الطهى – **chef** رئيس الطباخين

- My father is a good cook.
- I am good at cooking.
- My wife wants to buy a new cooker.
- A chef is a well – trained cook.

2 **roll up** يطوى / يرفع – **roll** لفة

- Roll up your sleeves when you are cooking.
- I have two rolls of wall paper.

3 **turn off** يغلق – **turn on** يشغِّل– **turn down** يهدئ الصوت

- Turn off the cooker when you finish cooking.
- The music is too loud. Please, turn it down.
- Turn on the radio to listen to the news.

4 **save** ينقذ/ يوفر – **safe** آمن – **safely** بأمان – **safety** أمان

- He could save the young boy from drowning الغرق.
- It is not safe to play with matches كبريت.
- The pilot could land يهبط safely بأمان .
- Don't drive fast without putting on your safety belt حزام الأمان.

5 **get to** يصل إلى – **get on** يركب مواصلة
get off ينزل من مواصلة – **get out** يخرج

- We usually get to the station early.
- Please get off at the next stop.
- I got on the bus and bought a ticket.
- Get out your book and open it at page 10.

6 **advice** نصيحة – **advise** ينصح

- Please give me some advice.
- My father advises me to study hard.

7 catch (v) يلحق بـ x • miss (v) يفوت

- There's a train in now. If you run, you'll just catch it.
- We got there late and missed the 10 o'clock train.

8 Let + object (مفعول) + inf. (مصدر الفعل) يدع

- Let me have a look at that letter.

9 allow + object (مفعول) + to + inf. يسمح لـ ... بـ

- My parents wouldn't allow me to go to the party.

10 full (adj) ملىء • fill (v) يمتلئ – يملأ

- The room is full of smoke.
- Take a deep breath and allow your lungs to fill.

11 chemical (n) مادة كيميائية • chemist (n) كيميائى / صيدلى (شخص)

- We often use chemicals to kill insects.
- I got the medicine { from the chemist. / at the chemist's. }

Asking for help	Offering help
Excuse me. I need (to sit down), please. Can you help me (to get off the bus), please?	Can I (carry the bags) for you? I'll (help you to get on the bus). I can (stand). Let me (help you to the door). Shall I (hold your arm)?

5-Grammar

can, can't, must, mustn't for permission and obligation

can can't تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة ... والاذن ....

must mustn't تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام والتحريم

يمكن استخدام (can) للتعبير عن القدرة

1- I can speak English .
2-She can swim fast .
3- He can play football.

يمكن استخدام (Can) للتعبير عن الاذن

1-You can go out now .
2-Can I go to the cinema , dad ?
3-Can I open the window , please ?

يمكن استخدام (must) للتعبير عن الضرورة important or necessary .

1-You must do your homework every day .
2-You must wash your hands before you eat or cook.
3-You must wash fruit and vegetables before you eat them.

يمكن استخدام (mustn't) للتعبير عن التحريم Obligation .

1-You mustn't be late for school.
2-You mustn't leave the cooker on all night.
3-We must not talk in class when the teacher is talking. We must listen.

6-Practise

1-Choose the correct answer

1- Don't forget the pot on the (cook - cooking – cooker – cooks)
2- It is good to (help – helping – not help – helped) in the kitchen.
3- My sister is washing the dishes in the (bedroom – hall – kitchen – sitting room)
4- When I am cooking , I (tear – roll – cut – take) my sleeves .
5- In summer we wear shirts with short (pockets – trousers - sleeves – skirts).
6- You should turn the cooker (on – up – off – down) , when you finish cooking.
7 – If your cooking is ready , the (pan – pen – cup – plate) will be too hot.
8- When my hands are too cold , I wear a pair of (towels – socks – shoes – gloves).
9- I always clean my hands with my (towel – shirt – jumper – skirt).
10- How can I use the (door – window – pan – oven) of the cooker.
11- Put the (lid – pan – pot – cup) on the pan to cover it.
12- (Can – Must – Can't – Mustn't) I go home now?
13- You (can – must – can't – mustn't) touch any electric thing.
14- We (can – must – can't – mustn't) climb the mountain. It is too high for us.
15- You (can – must – can't – mustn't) wear your gloves before touching anything hot.
16- You (Can – Must – Can't – Mustn't) leave the cooker on all night. It's too dangerous.
17- (Can – Must – does – Mustn't) you ride a bike ?
18 – He (can – must – don't – mustn't) take photos here. It's dangerous
19-You must not use water to put out the oil (cook – fire – food – bottle) .
20 – It is too (good – dangerous – safe – nice) to touch a hot pan.

7-Dictation

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. What can flies carry ? ....
   a. Diseases b. Food c. Fruit
2. What must you do before you cook or eat ? ....
   a. Wash your hands b. Wash fruit and vegetables
   c. Cover food
3. Where can you put food away from flies ? ....
   a. In the fridge b. In the kitchen c. In the oven
4. Must we cover food ? ....
   a. Yes, we must b. No, we mustn't c. No, they mustn't

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Heba : Those bags are very heavy ! (1) .... I carry them for you ?
Hend : Oh, thank you. I'm going to the bus (2) ....
Heba : Is there a bus ?
Hend : Yes. I think.
Heba : I'll (3) .... you to get on the bus.
Hend : Thank you. I need to (4) .... down.

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :-

Soha : Where can I take the train ?
Sama : ---
Ali : ---?
Hany : Bilharzia is a disease .

4-Read the following passage and answer the questions?

Bilharzia is a disease which people can get from drinking or washing in dirty water. Bilharzia can make you very ill .People who have the disease feel very hot and have a bad a stomach ache. In the past many people got bilharzia. Now , we know how to stop bilharzia and not many people get it. People usually get better quickly if they take the right medicine .

Answer the following questions:

1- What is bilharzia ?
....
2- How do people get bilharzia ?
....
3- People who have the disease feel very (hot – cold – cool – hit)
4- In the past (some – much – many – a lot) people got the disease .
5- People usually get better quickly they take the (right - wrong – false – write) medicine.

>>

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :-

1- We are nearly home! We must get (on – off – up – down) the train at the next station.
2- You (must – can – can't – mustn't) touch the bare electric wires.
3-I go to the airport to take the (train – plane – bus – car).
4- What can become unhealthy when animals and (insects – cars – planes – buses) use it.
5- Bilharzia is a (canal – disease – medicine – pool) which people can get from swimming.
6- Water is safe (to – too – two – for) drink if you boil it.
7- (Animals – Plants – Flies _ Scales) are very dirty insects.
8- (Can – Must – Mustn't – Are) you help me , please ?

6-Correct the underlined words :

1-I use my <u>gloves</u> to dry my hands. ....
2-You <u>will</u> touch the hot pan. ....
3-I can get <u>down</u> the bus when I arrive home. ....

7-Write a paragraph of five sentences about Cooking:-

....
....
....
....
....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. When did the Iron Man get out of the trap?
   a) Immediately after he fell in. b) After two days.
   c) After the farmers saw him. d) After one year.
2. The Iron Man followed the farmers and Hogarth to ....
   a) a trap b) a farm with a plough
   c) a scrap metal yard d) a family eating lunch

B) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Hogarth make a sound with a nail and a knife? ....
2. The farmers wanted to trap the Iron Man. Were the farmers bad people? ....

UNIT 16 MODERN TECHNOLOGY التكنولوجيا الحديثه

Your Target



Grammar: *(not) as … as … ; more/less than; the most/least*
Reading: Reading about the history of mobile phones
Listening: Listening to a conversation in a computer shop
Speaking: Making comparisons
Writing: Writing a text about new technology



1-Vocabularies



difference	اختلاف	past	ماضي
heavy	ثقيل	last	الفائت
similarity	تشابه	safety	الآمان
useful	مفيد	technology	تكنولوجيا
message	رسالة	mobile	موبايل
text	نص	a call	مكالمة
opinion	رأي	surprised	مندهش
battery	بطارية	gram	جرام
main	أساسي	weigh	يزن
comfortable	مريح	light	خفيف
keyboard	لوحة مفاتيح	chocolate	شيكولاته
voicemail	بريد صوتي	popular	محبوب
colour	لون	films	أفلام
rucksack	حقيبة		
sweet	حلوي	least	الأقل
mouse	فأرة	less	اقل
printer	طابعة	screen	شاشة
mat	رقعة - سجادة	seat	مقعد
keyboard	لوحة	briefcase	حقيبة
unlike	بخلاف	thief	لص
similar	متشابه	modern	مودم
price	ثمن	addition	إضافة



2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

compare	يقارن	compared	compared
think	يفكر	thought	thought
describe	يصف	described	described
point	يشير	pointed	pointed
show	يعرض	showed	showed
become	يصبح	became	become
weigh	يزن	weighed	weighed
keep	يحفظ	kept	kept
decide	يقرر	decided	decided

3-Reading





Mobile phones

In April 1973, a man called Martin Cooper made the first call on a mobile phone in New York, USA. People were surprised to see a man talking on the phone while he was walking in the street!

The mobile phone he was using was very different from today's mobiles. Modern phones often weigh less than 100 grams. Early mobiles were not as light as phones today; they weighed about one kilogram. They were big too, so they were more difficult to carry around. The battery also didn't last as long as it does today: it lasted only one hour!

In December 1992, a computer engineer sent the world's first text message. Also in the 1990s, phones became smaller and lighter, with colour screens, a camera and voicemail. For some people, the size and colour of the phone was as important as the way it worked.

Then, in 2003, people started making phones that could send emails. These became the most popular mobile phones. Today's phones can take photographs that are as good as pictures from the best cameras. People can also use their phones to make and show films and use the internet. For some people, speaking on a mobile phone is the least important of its uses!

-Reading - 2 -

-Complete this advice about how to take care of your possessions

(least - most - not as easy - rucksack - Thieves)

Taking care of your possessions

Always keep your possessions with you. Don't leave things on seats, for example. It is easy to leave your possessions on the bus or train if you cannot see them.

1 …………….. are people who take things that don't belong to them. They are usually interested in the **2** …………. expensive things that you have. So when you are out, leave these things at home! Your home is the **3** …………. dangerous place for your possessions.

Never leave your bag or rucksack open. You must keep it closed, so your possessions will not fall on the floor. Hold your bag or rucksack in front of you, so that it is **4** …………. for thieves to take things from it. If you have an expensive camera or phone with you, put it inside your bag or **5** …………. It will be safer there.

-Listenig -Tapescript

Shopkeeper: Good morning. Can I help you?

Man: Yes, I'm looking for a new computer. I can't decide which one to buy.

Shopkeeper: Well, this computer is the biggest .It comes with a large screen, a keyboard and a mouse, too.

Man: What about the laptop? Is it less expensive than the computer?

Shopkeeper: No, the price is the same. The laptop is similar to the computer, but it's not as fast as the computer and the screen is smaller. It's not as heavy as the computer, so it's much easier to move around. Unlike the computer, it hasn't got a mouse.

Man: Is the tablet the same as the laptop? What's the difference between them?

Shopkeeper: The laptop is similar to the tablet. The tablet is the least expensive computer and is the smallest. The main difference between the laptop and the tablet is that you can't play a DVD on the tablet.

Man: Can you use all these with a printer?

Shopkeeper: Yes, there is no difference between them. The laptop and the tablet work with a printer just as easily as a computer does.

Man: Well, I think the laptop is the best one for me. I'll buy that.

4-Language notes

1 - like مثل , يحب – unlike على عكس

- He works like a machine.
- He likes pizza.
- Unlike my sister, I prefer football to handball.

2 - similar to مشابه لـ (تشابه جزئى) – the same تماماً مثل (تشابه كلى)

- My book is similar to your book, but mine contains a lot of pages.
- Ali and Hany are twins. They were born on the same day.

3 light

- **light (n), (v)** ضوء / يضىء
  - I like the sun light.
  - Can you light the candles for me ?
- **light (adj)** خفيف الوزن
  - It was a light piece of wood.

4 last (v) (adj) يستمر/السابق

- The mobile battery can last for two days.
- Last year, he travelled to London.

5 - call مكالمة – called يُدعى / the caller المتصل

- I received a phone call from my uncle.
- With the help of mobile phones we can call other people.
- A man called يدعى Cooper made the first call on mobile phone.
- The second caller المتصل الثانى won a prize on TV.

6 - differ from (v) يختلف عن – different from (adj) مختلف عن

- My car differs from yours.
- Cairo is different from London.

7 - voicemail رسالة صوتية – email رسالة إلكترونية (إيميل)

- Modern phones are small with a camera and voicemail.
- I sent an email to my uncle yesterday.

5-Grammar

COMPARISON

❖ و هناك نوعان من الصفات كالآتى :

1) Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

[short , long , big , tall , cheap , near , old , young]

2) Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

[expensive , comfortable , interesting , beautiful , wonderful]

Similarity التشبيه (1)

☆- عند تساوى الصفات أو وجود الصفة بنفس الدرجة نستخدم

as صفة as

- He is as tall as Ali
- Cow is as big as horse.
- The car is as big as the taxi.
- Some dinosaurs were as big as ten elephant.
- My mother is not as old as my mother.
- My phone is not as heavy as your phone.

❖ عند نفى صفة التساوى نستخدم (not as /so ... as)

✯Dina isn't as old as Heba.

✯Cow isn't so big as elephant.

Comparatives المقارنة(2)

وعند المقارنة بين اثنين ، نستخدم

صفة + er + than

(more - less } + long adjective + than)

- ► Ahmed is taller than Ali.
- ► The mouse is smaller than the camel.
- ► An elephant is heavier than a tiger.
- ► My sister is fatter than me.
- ► The car is more expensive than the bike.
- ► A brontosaurus was more enormous than an elephant.
- ♣ My computer is less expensive than yours .

Superlatives التفضيل (3)

☆-عند المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين ـ واحد والكل نستخدم

the + صفة + est than
the + adjective + est)
(the most - least) + long adjective)

♣Whales are the longest animals in the world.
♣The blue whale is the heaviest animal.
♣ Manal is the fattest person in the class.
♣Khoulod is the most beautiful girl.
♣ A snake is the most dangerous animal.
♣The brontosaurus was the most enormous animal in the world.
♣Water is the least expensive material.

الصفات الشاذة

هذه الصفات شاذة لا تتبع القواعد السابقة و لذلك تُحفظ :

good جيد	better than	the best
bad سي	worse than	the worst
many / much كثير	more than	the most

6-Practise

1- 1-Choose the correct answer: (In – On – At – Of) April ,2015 , I went to London.
2- He made the first call (in – on – at – of) his new mobile yesterday.
3- (London – New York – Paris – Cairo) is a city in the USA.
4- People were(surprised – sad – glad – happy) to see a man talking on the phone.
5- The old mobile was different (at – on – of – from) today's mobile.
6- Mobile phone often weighs (less – little – few – fewer) than 100 grams.
7- They weighed (in – on – at – about) one koilogram.
8- Early mobiles were not as light (as – ass – so –than) today's mobiles.
9- Ahmed is clever. He is clever , (too – either – two – to).
10- In early mobiles the battery also didn't (late – last – later – fast)long as it does today.
11- Who sent the first (book – sound – write – text) message?
12- I can send a text (letter – massage – message – passage) on my mobile.
13- In 1990s , mobile phones became smaller and (light – lighter – as light – lightest)
14- The Modern mobile has a big and a colour (screen – mouse – cover - battery) to watch.

>>>

15- I have got a strong (battery – screen – camera – cover) to take clear photos.
16- I can send and receive (letters – e-mails – people – pupils) on my mobile.
17- The photos are as (bad – sad – happy – good) as pictures from the best camera;
18- Nowadays , we can use mobiles to (make – have – do – buy) and show films.
19- Do you think the radio (many – much – more - most) important than the other uses?
20- My father is the (old – older – as old – oldest) member in our family.
21- Who is the (good – better – best – worse) student in your class?
22- A lap top is (small – smaller – as small – smallest) than a computer.
23- The TV is (as – so – than – to) expensive as the computer.
24- Maths is (easy – easier – more easy – easiest) than Arabic.
25- I think the car is (as – more – most – little) comfortable than the bus.
26- English is the (little – many – more – most) difficult subject .

3-Read and correct the underlined words:

1- Cairo is the <u>big</u> city in Egypt. ....
2- I can send a <u>book</u> message at any time. ....
3- History is <u>so</u> easy as geography . ...

7-Dictation

	تشابه		الآمان
	مفيد		تكنولوجيا
	رسالة		موبايل
	نص		مكالمة
	رأي		مندهش
	بطارية		جرام
	أساسي		يزن
	مريح		خفيف
	لوحة مفاتيح		شيكولاته
	بريد صوتي		محبوب
	لون		أفلام
	حقيبة		
	حلوي		الأقل
	فأرة		اقل
	طابعة		شاشة

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. What can some mobile phones do today ? ....
   a. Take photographs b. Take cameras c. To become smaller
2. What are mobile phones also used to ? ....
   a. To make and show films b. To send e-mails c. To see someone
3. How can we use the internet ? ....
   a. On mobile phones b. On cameras c. On films
4. Are photographs as good as pictures from the best cameras ? ....
   a. Yes, they do b. No, they aren't c. Yes, they are

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Magdi : Why is it a good (1) .... to close my bag when I am on a bus ?

Mona : Because (2) .... can take what is inside it easily.

Magdi : What do thieves do ?

Mona : They take things that don't (3) .... to them.

Magdi : So, I must take care of my (4) ....

Mona : Of course.

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :-

Hesham : What is the difference between a computer and a laptop?
Tarek: ....
Mona: ....?
Sama : I am writing an e-mail.

4-Read the following passage and answer the questions?

Today , many people have computers in their homes. You can also find them in many schools and libraries. This was very different just 50 years ago when it was very difficult to buy a computer .Modern computers are not as large as computers in the past. Today computers are much faster ,too. In addition , they are less expensive than the first computer so it is easier to buy them.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where can you find computers?
   ....
2- Why is it easier to buy a computer nowadays ?
   ....
3- Computers today are (fast – slow – slower – faster) than the first computer.
4- In the past , it was not very (difficult – good – bad – easy) to buy a computer.
5- (some – many – a lot – much) people have computers in their homes.

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. The UK doesn't have as .... people as Egypt.
   a) little b) many c) less d) much
2. When I want to send someone a message on a computer, I send ....
   a) an email b) voice mail c) an internet d) passage
3. I'd like two metres of this .... to make a new shirt.
   a) material b) metal c) wood d) plastic
4. She bought a .... of tuna for lunch.
   a) cane b) cans c) can d) cone
5. Our captain is interviewed after we .... a game.
   a) played b) playing c) is playing d) play
6. Our homework .... by our teacher.
   a) checks b) checked c) is checked d) is checking
7. Shoes and bags are made...................... leather.
   a) at b) in c) of d) with
8. This rubber pencil case .... once a car tyre.
   a) is b) were c) was d) is being

6-Correct the underlined words :

1- Hatim is older than she. ....
2- My mobile can send text letters. ....
3-This is mine computer. ....

7-Write a paragraph of five sentences about Modern Technology:-

....

....

....

....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1. The Iron Man was eating a metal .... and he was walking fast.
   a)face b)box c)fence d)fan
2. Hogarth and the farmers drove down the hill and the Iron Man ....
   a)left them b)sold them c)followed them d)met them

B) Answer the following questions:

1. What happened in Australia? ....
2. Why do you think the dragon wanted to do the test? ....

UNIT -17 - WHERE THINGS ARE MADE أين صنعت

Your Target



Grammar: made of, made from and made in
Reading Reading a website about what things are made of
Listening Listening to a conversation about where things are made
Speaking Describing objects
Writing Writing an article about where things are made



1-Vocabularies



Brazilian	برازيلي	pollute	يلوث
China	الصين	petrol	بنزين
Chinese	صيني	a toy	لعبة
Egypt	مصر	old cans	علب قديمة
Egyptian	مصري	capital	عاصمة
Korea	كوريا	cotton	قطن
Korean	كوري	paper	ورق
Japanese	ياباني	wood	خشب
Germany	المانيا	metal	معدن
UK	المملكة المتحدة	jumper	بلوفر
UAE	الإمارات	wool	صوف
Asia	أسيا	blanket	بطانية
South Africa	جنوب افريقيا	warm	دافي
American	أمريكي	coffee	بن
America	أمريكا	case	حقيبة
Africa	أفريقيا	a mine	منجم
Cairo	القاهرة	oil	بترول
nationality	جنسية	leather	جلد
tennis ball	كرة تنس	material	مادة
as well as	أيضاً	tyre	اطار
		rubber	مطاط
swimming	سباحة	sandals	شبشب



pool	حمام	all over	في كل انحاء
state	دولة	plastic	بلاستيك
whether	إذا	shopping	التسوق
plant	نبات	rubbish	زبالة

Country الدولة	Nationality الجنسية	Country الدولة	Nationality الجنسية
Egypt مصر	Egyptian	Japan اليابان	Japanese
USA الولايات المتحدة	American	Korea كوريا	Korean
Brazil البرازيل	Brazilian	UK المملكة المتحدة	British
China الصين	Chinese	Germany المانيا	German

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

decide	يقرر	decided	decided
recycle	يعيد تصنيع	recycled	recycled
fill	يملأ	filled	filled
design	يصمم	designed	designed

Good Luck
Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
Mr. Sharkawy
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3-Reading



Recycle it !

Materials often have many different uses. Car tyres, for example, are made of rubber. But did you know that we can recycle old car tyres to make shoes and sandals? These rubber sandals are made in Africa. You can buy them all over the world, in many different sizes.

We use plastic bags to carry our shopping home and to put our rubbish in. What else can we do with them? Someone had a great idea: we can make them into new bags!

People in South Africa use old cans to make toys. This toy car is made from a metal can!

When your old jumper is too small for you, what can you do with it? Some people use the wool from old jumpers to make blankets. These blankets keep people warm. You only need a few large jumpers to make a baby's blanket. How many different jumpers do you think this blanket is made from?

3 Are these sentences true (*T*) or false (*F*)?

1 [*F*] You can only buy the sandals in Africa.

2 [ ] We only use plastic bags to carry shopping.

3 [ ] You can make cans from old toys.

4 [ ] You don't need a lot of jumpers to make a baby's blanket.

-Listenig -Tapescript - 1-

Hello. Today we're going to talk about where things are made. Think about the objects in your house. You can probably describe them, but how often do we think about what objects are made of, or the countries they are made in?

Think about your favourite book. What is it like? How big is it? You can answer these questions easily. But do you know where the paper in the book comes from?

Most of the world's paper is made in the USA. A lot of the wood it uses for paper and furniture comes from trees in Brazil. Many of the computers and phones we use are Japanese. Look at the cars on our streets. A lot of our cars are Chinese or Korean. But what about things that are made in Egypt? Did you know that a lot of the world's petrol is made from Egyptian oil?

You can also find many Egyptian things in other countries. Many Americans, Brazilians and the Chinese love Egyptian rice. People also want to buy cotton and leather from Egypt. Just think, right now, people in many countries are wearing cotton clothes and leather shoes and bags that are made in our country.

-Listen again and choose the correct word

1 A lot of wood for paper and furniture comes from trees in *Brazil/Brazilian*.

2 Many of the computers and phones we use are *Japan/Japanese*.

3 A lot of our cars are *Korea/Korean* or *China/Chinese*.

4 Did you know that a lot of the world's petrol is made from *Egypt/Egyptian* oil?

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Have a nice time
And enjoy yourself
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4-Language notes

1 house - home

- **house** الدار (المبنى)
  - This house was built more than a hundred years ago.
- **home** البيت / الوطن
  - He looked very ill, so the teacher sent him home.

2 rubber - leather

- **rubber (n)** مطاط يصنع منه إطارات السيارات، بعض الأحذية ... إلخ
  - This tennis ball is made of rubber.
- **leather (n)** جلد حيوانات (طبيعى) يصنع منه الأحذية – الحقائب ... إلخ
  - My new jacket is made of leather.

3 everyday - every day

- **everyday (adj)** اليومية (كلمة واحدة)
  - We're talking about the problems in everyday life.
- **every day (adv)** كل يوم (كلمتان)
  - I visit my grandfather every day.

4 mine - mine

- **mine (n)** منجم - There are gold mines in Sinai.
- **mine (poss - pron)** ملكي - This is my car. It's mine.

5 - print يطبع – printer طابعة – printing الطباعة – printed مطبوع

- We can print our new books easily.
- I bought a new printer last week.
- Printing was invented last century. القرن الماضى
- The printed newspapers are collected every day. الجرائد المطبوعة تجمع كل يوم

6 report تقرير / يبلغ عن – reporter مذيع

- I reported the theft السرقة to the police.
- He wrote an important report about pollution. التلوث
- This is the reporter مراسل who works for The Nile T.V channel.

7 - interview مقابلة شخصية – interviewer محاور , مذيع

- We had an interview مقابلة with our teacher last week.
- The T.V interviewer introduced his guests carefully.

8 news (تعامل معاملة المفرد) أخبار – information (تعامل معاملة المفرد) معلومات

- The news he told me is amazing.
- The information is collected by reporters.

5-Grammar

Made of مصنوع من - لم يتغير فى الشكل

1-The fish tank is made of glass .
2- Car tyres are made of rubber.
3-This chair is made of wood.

Made from مصنوع من - تغير فى الشكل

1- Cheese is made from milk.
2- Most plastic is made from oil.
3-My sister has a toy house. It is made from old boxes.
4-Glass is made from sand.

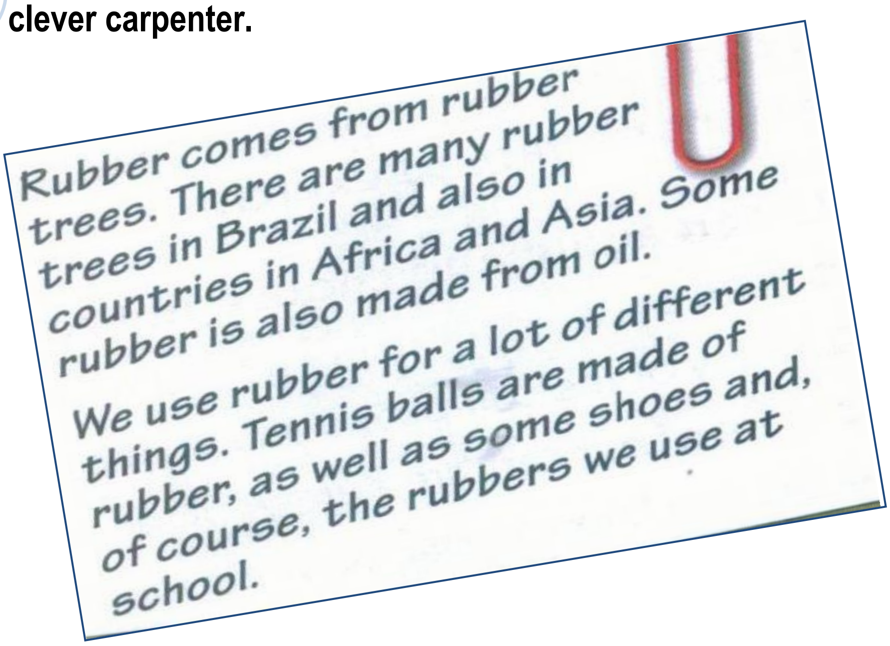
Made in صنع فى مكان أو سنة

1-Shirts are made in Mehalla
2-This car was made in 2015.
3-Many beautiful shoes and bags are made in Egypt.

Made by صنع بواسطة

1-The first car was made by Benz.
2-This cupboard was made by a clever carpenter.




Rubber comes from rubber trees. There are many rubber trees in Brazil and also in countries in Africa and Asia. Some rubber is also made from oil.
We use rubber for a lot of different things. Tennis balls are made of rubber, as well as some shoes and, of course, the rubbers we use at school.

6-Practise

1-Choose the correct answer

1- (Sandals – tyres – Boots – Shoes) are open shoes that you can wear in hot weather.
2- The (doors – tyres – windows – body) of the car are made of rubber.
3- I want to drink Coca cola in a (pot – bowl – can – pan)
4- We can use different (materials – cotton – wool – silk) to make different things.
5- In winter we protect ourselves by wearing (shirts – T shirts – blouses – jumpers)
6- People use (blankets – cotton – cloth – sandals) to cover themselves during sleep.
7- Soldiers wear long (boats – boots – sandals – gloves) in their feet.
8- (Metal –Wood – Plastic – Wool) is the strongest material.
9- Chairs are made of wood or (cloth – cotton – plastic – glass).
10- I need a pair of (scissors – knives – forks – spoons) to cut my nails.
11- I bought a (toy – game – play – sport) car for my little daughter to play with.
12- Girls like wearing blouses and long (skirts – dresses – shirts – gloves).
13- If you throw (metal – stones – glass – wood) , it floats.
14- Cairo is one of the largest cities in (Asia – Africa - Europe – America).
15- Working in a (factory – mine – shop – market) is dangerous because it is underground.
16- Most shirts and blouses are made of (wood – plastic – cotton – metal).
17- Sheep give us (cotton – wool – wood – plastic).
18- The best shoes are usually made of (leather – weather – whether – feather)
19- Sewing machines are often made (in – on – of – from) Japan.
20- My shirt is made (in – on – of – from) cotton.
21- The furniture is made (in – on – of – from) Italy is the best kind.
22- The best kind of coffee comes (in – from – of – at) Brazil.
23- This modern plane was made (in – on – of – from) 2010.
24- Where is this mobile (built – done – made – written)?
25- He is from the UAE . His language is (Arabic – English – French - German).
26- The first car to use (oil – petrol – water – juice) was made in 1885.

2-correct the following words in these sentences:

1- The people of the USA are Chinese. ....
2- This car is made of Germany. ....
3- Paper is made in wood. ....

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. Where is most of the world's paper made in ? ....
   a. The USA   b. The EU   c. The UAE
2. What is wood used for ? ....
   a. Paper   b. Furniture   c. Paper and furniture
3. In which country paper and furniture come from trees ? ....
   a. Brazil   b. Canada   c. Cuba
4. What is a lot of the world's petrol made from ? ....
   a. American oil   b. Brazilian oil   c. Egyptian oil

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

A: Where ---------- you buy that mobile?
M: I bought it from Tanta.
A : How much does it ....?
M : It costs me about 4000 pounds.
A : That's -------- expensive. Where is it made ?
M: It is made ----------------- Germany .

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

M: What are your shoes made of ?
N: ---
S : ---?
G: Washington is the capital of the USA?

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

Today , we are going to talk about where things are made .Most of the world's paper is made in the USA. A lot of the wood it uses for paper comes from trees in Brazil. Many of the computers and phones we use are Japanese .You can also find many European things in other countries. Did you know that a lot of the petrol's world is made from Egyptian oil ? People also want to buy cotton and leather from Egypt .

Answer the following questions:

1- What is the main idea of the passage ?
....
2- Why do Americans need the wood from the trees in Brazil?
....
3- Egyptians shoes and bags are made of (cotton- leather – oil – wood).
4- On which items would you probably find " Made in Japan" written on it?
a) paper   b)rice   c) phones   d) shoes
5- Where does a lot of the world's petrol come from?
a) Egypt   b) China   c) Brazil   d) Japan

5-Choose the correct answer :

1- Theses shoes are made of rubber. They are made (of – in – from – by) tyres.

2- Cairo is the capital of (China – Egypt – America – UAE)

3- Japan is famous (in – at – of – for) making cars.

4- Paper is (cut – built – done – made) of wood.

5- The (UAE – USA – UK – Japan) is an Arab country.

6- (Egyptian – American – Chinese – Japanese) goods بضاعة are cheap.

7- Who was the first car made (by – in – from – in)?

8- He comes from Japan .His (city – nationality – country – capital) is Japanese .

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1- The tyres of the car is made of wood. ……………………………

2- The factory is underground so it is dangerous . ……………………………

3- The shoes are built of leather. ……………………………

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about (things are made of)

Shoes – Blankets –widows – petrol

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

8-Choose the correct answer from :

1-The Iron Man blamed the (dragon – dog – people – cat).

2-The Dragon said that he was (happy – angry – sorry – glad) to frighten people.

3-Why did the dragon say that he was sorry ?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

4-Why do you think the dragon would sing?

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

UNIT -18 - THE MODERN WORLD العالم الحديث

Your Target



Grammar The present simple passive
Reading Reading about how a newspaper is made
Listening Listening to someone talking about an invention
Speaking Responding to information
Writing Writing about how something is made



1-Vocabularies



soil	تربة	outside	خارج
crop	محصول	lemon	ليمون
donkey	حمار	grapes	عنب
wheat	قمح	newspaper	جريدة
really	حقاً	reporter	صحفي
maize	ذرة	news	أخبار
mango	مانجو	stories	قصص
mistake	خطأ	area	منطقة
plough	محراث	interesting	شيق
seeds	بذور	hole	فتحة
spinach	سبانخ	article	مقال
sugar cane	قصب سكر	shower	دش
inside	داخل	accurate	دقيق
garden	حديقة	headline	عنوان
page	صفحة	so that	لكي
invention	اختراع	passive	المبني للمجهول
fridge	ثلاجة	hard	بجد
online	متصل	shaduf	شادوف
as	لأن	economy	اقتصاد
container	وعاء	Oh dear	ياالهي
		a pity	اسف

2- irregular verbs
تصريفات أفعال

irrigate	يروي	irrigated	irrigated
order	يرتب	ordered	ordered
believe	يصدق	believed	believed
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
print	يطبع	printed	printed
interview	يقابل	interviewed	interviewed
add	يضيف	added	added
correct	يصحح	corrected	corrected
check	يفحص	checked	checked
decide	يقرر	decided	decided
design	يصمم	designed	designed

3-Reading

HOW ARE NEWSPAPERS MADE?

First, reporters find out about interesting news stories. They interview people and visit places to get information. Photos are often taken and they are added to some of the articles.

After an article is written, the information is checked by people in the newspaper office They want the information to be accurate The spelling is corrected, too. A headline is added so that readers know what the article is about. Finally, the order of the articles and photos is decided

Each newspaper page is designed on a computer. Then the complete newspaper is printed. The newspaper must be ready early in the morning, so people must work at night

The printed newspapers are collected and are driven to shops, where they are sold millions of newspapers are bought by people all over the world. Newspapers are not only bought in shops. You can usually read them online, too

Reading -2 -

Farming in Egypt

The water from the Nile, the warm weather and the good soil make land near the Nilevery good for farming. We grow a lot of wheat, maize, mangoes, oranges, lemons, grapes and spinach in Egypt. Rice, cotton and sugar are also very important crops.

Most modern Egyptian farmers grow several different crops every year. Most rice is grown in Kafr el-Sheikh and Dakahlia. The largest cotton crop is from Beheira and sugar cane is grown in Upper Egypt.

In the past, farmers used donkeys and other animals to help them farm the land using A **plough**. It took a long time for them to do this and later to plant the **seeds**. To **irrigate** the land, farmers used the shaduf. With this invention, they could irrigate fields when the river was not in flood. However, this was very hard work.

Today, machines and modern ways to irrigate fields make farmers' work faster and easier. However, farmers work very hard so that they have enough crops to sell.

Egyptian rice, cotton and sugar are sold to many other countries. The crops that are sold are important for Egypt's economy.

Good Luck
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And enjoy yourself
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-Listenig -Tapescript - 1-

Mother: What are you doing, Tarek?

Tarek: I'm reading information for my science project. It's about a new kind of fridge.

Mother: That's good! A fridge is very useful. It keeps food cool. What is different about this fridge?

Tarek: It works without electricity.

Mother: Really?

Tarek: Yes. One day, a university science student was visiting a village in South-West Africa. It was very hot, but people couldn't have fridges, because there wasn't any electricity in their village.

Mother: Oh dear! What a pity.

Tarek: Then the student had an idea. Her invention consists of two containers. One container is put inside the other one. The container on the outside is made of wood or plastic. A few holes are made in the outside container for air. The container on the inside is made of metal. There aren't any holes in this container, because the food inside it has to stay dry. Look, here's a picture of it.

Mother: How interesting! It doesn't look like a fridge! How does the food stay cool in these containers?

Tarek: Soil is added to the space between the two containers. Then water is added to the soil. The soil becomes cool, so it makes the inside container cool as well. You put your food in the inside container and it stays cool.

Mother: I can't believe it! It uses no electricity, so it's helping people all around the world.

4-Language notes

1 print يطبع – printer طابعة – printing الطباعة – printed مطبوع

- We can print our new books easily.
- I bought a new printer last week.
- Printing was invented last century. القرن الماضي
- The printed newspapers are collected every day. الجرائد المطبوعة تجمع كل يوم

2 report تقرير / يبلغ عن – reporter مذيع

- I reported the theft السرقة to the police.
- He wrote an important report about pollution. التلوث
- This is the reporter مراسل who works for The Nile T.V channel.

3 interview مقابلة شخصية – interviewer مذيع , محاور

- We had an interview مقابلة with our teacher last week.
- The T.V interviewer introduced his guests carefully.

4 news (تعامل معاملة المفرد) أخبار – information (تعامل معاملة المفرد) معلومات

- The news he told me is amazing.
- The information is collected by reporters.

5
- soil (n) تربة زراعيه (للنبات والأشجار)
- ground الأرض (الجزء الصلب من الأرض)

- He slipped تزحلق off the ladder and fell to the ground.
- Plants grow in soil.

6
- grow (v) يُربى أو ينمى أو ينمو
- plant (v) يزرع

- We never buy vegetables; we grow them in our garden.
- We planted a hedge سياج من الشجيرات around our garden.

7
- invention (n) اختراع
- discovery (n) اكتشاف

- The computer is a wonderful invention.
- The discovery of X-ray changed the history of medicine.

5-Grammar

- Active and passive voice
المبنى للمعلوم والمبنى للمجهول

■ ◄ الجمله المبنيه للمعلوم هى التى تتكون من

Subject + Verb + Object

■ ◄ الجمله المبنيه للمجهول هى التى تتكون من

Object + V. To Be + PP + By + Subject

-Rania watches TV . (Active)
-TV is watched by Rania . (Passive)

في المبني للمجهول الفاعل الحقيقي غير معروف أو غير مهم ذكره **Cotton is grown in Egypt.**

يتكون المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط من **(am - is – are + PP التصريف الثالث)**

■ ◄ لتحويل الجمله المعلوم إلى المجهول نتبع مايلى

نضع المفعول فاعلاً فى أول الجملـه .
نضع { V. To Be } المناسب حسب زمن الجملـه .
نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسى فى الجملـه .
نضع باقى الكلام إن وجد فى الجملـه .

الخطوة التالية غير مهمة...
نضع { By } يليها فاعل الجملـه .

- Hany visited Luxor yesterday . (Active)
-Luxor was visited by Hany yesterday . (Passive)

■ ◄ لتحويل المعلوم إلى المجهول نغير الضمائر كمايلى

الفاعل	I	He	She	It	We	You	They
المفعول	me	him	her	it	us	you	them

-I will write the letters . (Active)
-The letters will be written by me . (Passive)

Active مبني للمعلوم	Passive مبني للمجهول
The boys <u>clean</u> the board everyday.	The board <u>is cleaned</u> everyday.
Farmers <u>irrigate</u> the fields regularly.	The fields <u>are irrigated</u> regularly.
Reporters <u>interview</u> people.	People <u>are interviewed</u> by reporters
Farmers <u>grow</u> crops in their fields.	Crops <u>are grown</u> by farmers in their fields.
My father <u>gives</u> me a present.	I <u>am given</u> a present by my father.
They <u>collect</u> articles and check them.	Articles <u>are collected</u> and checked.

◄ الجدول التالى يبين تكوين المجهول مع الأزمنه المختلفه

المضارع البسيط	am, is, are + PP
الماضى البسيط	was, were + PP
المستقبل البسيط	will + be + PP
المضارع المستمر	am, is, are + being + PP
الماضى المستمر	was, were + being + PP
المضارع التام	have, has + been + PP
الماضى التام	had + been + PP

► I study English every year . -English is studied by me every year .

► Sama washed the dishes last night . -The dishes were washed by Rania last night .

► You will eat lunch at home . -Lunch will be eaten by you at home .

► Ahmed is playing football now . -Football is being played by Ahmed now .

► We were carrying new books . -New books were being carried by us .

► My Mother hasn' t cooked food yet . -Food hasn' t been cooked by My mother yet .

► They had finished their work . -Their work had been finished by them .

6-Practise

1-Choose the correct answer

1- I find (in – up – of – out) about his death from the newspaper.
2- The reporter works for (a school – a farm – newspaper – workshop)
3- Interesting (heads – headlines – title - addresses) attract the readers of papers.
4- Reporters (kill – read – interview – hurt) famous people to find more information.
5- (Photos – addresses – Letters – E-mails) are added to some of the articles.
6- Can you (play – go – visit – add) this to your suggestions?
7- I read an interesting (book – letter – article – e-mail) about yesterday's match/
8- The teacher (wrote – checked – did – made) our homework and he found many mistakes.
9- I don't think your information is (accurate – accurately – check – print)
10- The (headline – title – address – pen) helps the reader know what the article is about.
11- Each newspaper page is (built – done – making – designed) on a computer.
12- Some people prefer reading sports (book – note – page – TV) to reading art pages.
13- The workers work (in – on – of – at) night.
14- You can buy the newspaper at (shops – market – field – theatre).
15- I read most newspapers (on TV – offline – online – by line).
16- We have a big (cooker – fridge – table – oven) to preserve يحفظ our food.
17- You can use this (contain – content – container – contained) to put things in.
18- After playing , I took a (shower – a meal – a rest – lunch) to clean myself.
19- I saw a sad programme (in – on – at – of) TV.
20- Farmers grow plants in rich (ground – salt – soil – sugar).
21- The (sea – Nile – dam – land) gives us fresh water.
22- The (water – whether – weather – wither) today is very cold and it is going to rain.
23- Wheat , maize and mangoes are (crops – vegetables – fuel – animals .)
24- We get flour from wheat and (cotton – spinach – okra – maize).
25- Cakes and bread (made – make – are making – are made) from flour.
26- (Grapes – Spinach – Okra – Wheat) are fruit.
27- My new shirt is expensive because it is made of (sugar cane – cotton – wheat –maize)
28- We grow sugar cane to get (flour – wool – wood – sugar).
29- Farmers work very hard (to – so – so that – such) they have enough crops to sell.
30- Farmers use modern machines to (irrigate – drink – eat – damage) their fields.
31- In the past , farmers used the (pump – shaduf- tractor –donkey) to irrigate the land.
32- The crops which we sell abroad are good for our (history – land – economy – Arabic)
33- Farmers used animals and a (plough – water – food – oil) to help them farm the land.

8- Test

1-Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:-:-

1. Where is each newspaper designed ? ....
   a. On a tablet b. On the internet c. On a computer
2. When must the newspaper be ready ? ....
   a. In the evening b. In the morning c. At night
3. What must people do at night ? ....
   a. Work b. Study c. Sleep
4. Which material is used to make newspapers ? ....
   a. Wood b. Paper c. Rubber

2 - Finish the following dialogue :

Hisham : (1) .... did you buy your car from ?
Mohamed : I bought it from a Chinese Company.
Hisham : What (2) .... is it ?
Mohamed : Red.
Hisham : What kind is it ?
Mohamed : It is (3) ....
Hisham : How (4) .... do you drive at ?
Mohamed : 90 kilos per hour.

3-Supply the missing parts in the following two mini dialogues :

Hani : What are the seeds used for?
Samir : ....
Mai :..?
Rania : The donkey is like a horse but it is smaller.

4-Read the following, then answer the questions:-

The water from the Nile , the warm weather and the good soil make land near the Nile very good for farming. We grow a lot of wheat , maize , mangoes , oranges , lemon ,grapes and spinach in Egypt. Rice , cotton and sugar cane are also important crops.
Rice is grown in Kafr El_Sheikh .Cotton is grown in Beheira .Sugar cane is grown in upper Egypt.

Answer the following questions:

1- What make the land near the Nile very good for farming?
....
2- Where is sugar cane grown?
....

3- The good (soil – salt – sugar – ground) make land good for farming.
4- Beheira is famous for growing (grapes – wheat -cotton – maize)
5- (Rice – Cotton – Wheat – Spinach) is vegetables.

5-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

1- Cakes and bread are (make – making – made – to make) in a bakery.
2- Sugar is (made – added – add – put) to tea or coffee to make them sweet.
3- Today , most spelling mistakes (correcting – correct - are corrected -read) by computers.
4- Our homework is (checked – check – correct –checking) by our teacher.
5- Farmers put the (salt – seeds – sugar – land) into the soil to get new crops.
6- We prefer to eat (cotton – wheat – maize – spinach) with meat.
7- I like reading the (newspaper – letter – English –e-mail) to know the news.
8- My book is (read – printed – send – make) with the help of the computer.

6-Read and Correct the underline words:

1-Newspapers are <u>selling</u> at shops. ....
2-We get <u>flowers</u> from wheat and maize. ....
3-The land <u>irrigates</u> by farmers. ....

7-Write a paragraph of five (5) sentences about (crops):-

(Wheat – flour / cotton – get / sugar cane – sugar / rice)

....

....

....

....

....

8-Choose the correct answer from a , b or c :

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The Iron Man was eating a metal .... and he was walking fast.
   a) face   b) box   c) fence   d) fan
2. Hogarth and the farmers drove down the hill and the Iron Man ....
   a) left them   b) sold them   c) followed them   d) met them

B) Answer the following questions:

1. What happened in Australia? ....
2. Why do you think the dragon wanted to do the test? ....

CHAPTER THREE

Vocabulary ____________ أهم المفردات

star	نجم	desert	صحراء
until	حتي	forest	غابة
wing	جناح	sure	متأكد
dragon	تنين	test	اختبار
space	فضاء	fire	نار
rocket	صاروخ	laugh	يضحك
land	يهبط	fly	يطير
Australia	استراليا	earth	الأرض

The summary of chapter 3 ملخص القصة

One night, the people saw a beautiful star. It was red and it grew bigger and bigger until it was as big as the moon. Then one night, an unusual animal flew down to earth. It had two large wings and a long tail. It was a huge dragon and it flew as fast as a space rocket. It landed on Australia! It covered the country from the desert to the sea.
Nobody knew what to do. They all waited. The next day, the dragon asked for food. It was hungry and it wanted to eat people, forests and animals! The people were very frightened and they wanted to destroy the dragon. They tried many times, but they couldn't hurt the dragon. It was too big.

Hogarth heard about the dragon and he was sure that the Iron Man could help. Hogarth asked the Iron Man, "Please can you think of a way to help us destroy the dragon?"

The Iron Man sat down and he thought. Then he had an idea! The Iron Man went to Australia and found the dragon. "This is a test," he said to the dragon. "Who is the strongest?" The dragon laughed because the Iron Man was as big as a tree, but the dragon was as big as Australia! The Iron Man wasn't worried. He sat on the ground and made a huge fire around him. The fire grew hotter and hotter. When the Iron Man was as hot as the sun, he stood up. He said to the dragon, "Fly to the sun and sit in its fire."

The dragon flew to the sun and sat there. The people watched. When he came back to earth, the Iron Man sat in his fire again and told the dragon, "Fly back to the sun." The dragon did this, but it was very hard. When the Iron Man asked him a third time, the dragon said, "No, I can't! It's too much! "Then I've won," shouted the Iron Man.



Questions & answers

- 1- What happened in Australian? ماذا حدث في استراليا ؟

A huge dragon landed on Australia and covered it from the desert to the sea.

2- What was the dragon like? ما شكل التنين ؟

The dragon was huge. It had two wings and a tail. It flew as fast as a space rocket.

3 - What did the dragon ask for? ماذا طلب التنين ؟

The dragon asked for food.

4- What did the dragon eat? ماذا يأكل التنين ؟

The dragon ate people , animals and forests.

5- Why couldn't the people destroy the dragon? لماذا لم يستطيع الناس تدمير التنين ؟

Because the dragon was too big.

6- What did Hogarth ask from the Iron Man? ماذا طلب هوجارث من الرجل الحديدي ؟

Hogarth asked the Iron Man to destroy the dragon.

7- What did the Iron Man do in the test? ماذا فعل الرجل الحديدي في الاختبار ؟

He sat and made a huge fire around himself and became as hot as the sun.

1- What did the Iron Man ask the dragon to do? ماذا طلب الرجل الحديدي من التنين ؟

He asked the dragon to fly to the sun and sit in its fire .

10 – Why did the Iron Man win the test? لماذا الرجل الحديدي فاز في الاختبار؟

The Iron Man won the test because the dragon couldn't sit in the sun at the 3rd time.

Your turn:- General exercises

3. a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The dragon had two long wings and a long ....

a. tale b. neck c. arm d. tail

2. The test was, "Who is the .... "?

a. tallest b. biggest c. weakest d. strongest

b. Answer the following questions :

1. Who won the competition ? How ?

....

2. Why do you think that Hogarth askd the Iron Man for help ?

....

4. a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Flying back for the third time to the sun was too .... for the dragon.

a. strong b. happy c. weak d. difficult

2. Hogarth asked the Iron Man for help as he was ....

a. weak b. angry c. strong d. hungry

b. Answer the following questions :

1. Why was the dragon dangerous ?

....

2. Why did the Iron Man want to test the dragon ?

....

3. The dragon landed on the ....

a. moon b. stars c. earth d. scrap

4. People tried to .... the dragon.

a. help b. feed c. visit d. destroy

5. The dragon asked for ....

a. food b. help c. flying d. water

6. The Iron Man wasn't .... of the dragon.

a. bigger b. frightened c. helpful d. faster

7. The Iron Man was .... than the dragon.

a. stronger b. weaker c. happier d. easier

8. The Iron Man made a huge .... around him.

a. hole b. trap c. fire d. water

9. The Iron Man asked the dragon to fly and sit in the sun ....

a. yard b. home c. hole d. fire

10. The dragon flew to the sun for .... times.

a. two b. three c. no d. four

CHAPTER FOUR

The summary of chapter 4 ملخص القصة



" You've won , " said the dragon.
" I'll do what you want now,
but I won't go back to the sun.
"The Iron Man asked the dragon ,
" Why did you want to frighten the people ?"
The dragon looked at the ground .
" I don't know why." He said, "I'm sorry ."
Then the Iron Man asked him, " What can you do to show that you are sorry?" " I can sing! " said the dragon." Good. You can sing for us," said the Iron Man. " It will make the people happy." " I will , " said the dragon.

So every night , after that day , the dragon flew around the earth and sang .The people looked up and watched the dragon , but they weren't frightened. They liked the song.From that day , the earth became a happy place.

Now the Iron Man was a hero بطل and all the people liked him .He went back to his scrap metal yard and people sent him old cars , fridges and nails to eat.While he was eating , he listened to the dragon's song. Now that the people understood the Iron Man and the dragon , they were kind to them , and the Iron Man and the dragon were kind to the people.

Questions & answers

1- Why did the dragon obey يطيع the Iron man? لماذا أطاع التنين الرجل الحديدي ؟

Because the dragon failed the test and it didn't want to go the sun again.

2- Why do you think that the dragon wanted to frighten the people ? لماذا أراد أن يخيف الناس؟

Because he wanted to eat them , their animals and the forests.

3- What did the dragon do to show he was sorry? ماذا فعل التنين ليبين أسفه ؟

The dragon flew around the earth and sang .The people liked the song. He was a hero.

4- Why did the people like the Iron Man?

Because the Iron Man helped them and made the dragon sang for them.

5- Why did the people send the Iron Man's old cars , fridges and nails?

To eat the scrap metal.

6- Why do you think that the earth became a happy place? لماذا أصبحت الأرض مكان سعيد ؟

Because the Iron Man and the dragon were kind to them.

Your turn:- General exercises

1. **a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. After the competition, the dragon was the ....

   a. winner b. hero c. loser d. kind

2. The dragon won't go back to the ....

   a. country b. moon c. earth d. sun

b. Answer the following questions :

1. How did the dragon feel after he lost the competition ?

   ....

2. Why do you think the dragon said sorry to the Iron Man ?

   ....

2. **a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. Finally, the Iron Man went back to his .... metal yard.

   a. hole b. trap c. corner d. scrap

2. The dragon said that the Iron Man had ....

   a. lost b. won c. fallen d. travelled

b. Answer the following questions :

1. What was the dragon ready to do after losing the competition ?

   ....

2. Why do you think that the people liked the Iron Man and the dragon ?

   ....



1. People should be .... to each other.

a. unkind   b. angry   c. strong   d. kind

2. The Iron Man was the .... to win the competition.

a. hero   b. loser   c. singer   d. unkind

3. The dragon was .... about frightening the people.

a. happy   b. sorry   c. hero   d. good

4. The dragon will sing to .... that he was sorry.

a. give   b. leave   c. predict   d. show

5. Now the people could .... the Iron Man and the dragon.

a. hate   b. destroy   c. understand   d. talk

6. The earth became a happy place because it was full of ....

a. strength   b. weakness   c. cleverness   d. kindness

7. The dragon's .... made people happy.

a. songs   b. wings   c. feathers   d. flying

8. When the dragon couldn't win, he felt ....

a. strong   b. sad   c. happy   d. tired

9. That story was about .... and helping other people.

a. refusing   b. apologising   c. understanding   d. asking

0. The people sent the Iron Man their metal objects to ....

a. paint   b. sell   c. polish   d. eat

جدول متابعة التلميذ:- ....

رقم تليفون ولى الامر:- .... (يفضل رقم **<u>011</u>** لسهولة المتابعة إن وجد)

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الحصة	التاريخ	الإنتظام	المستوي

ملاحظات

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